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Strike Ends in S. Africa

Union Accepts Offer Rejected by Rank-and-File

JOHANNESBURG — Black miners in South Africa called off their strike Sunday after failing to gain more pay from white employers.

Cyril Ramaphosa, who led the three-week strike by more than 30,000 miners, denied that it was a defeat and said the action — the country's biggest industrial strike — had laid the foundation for more gains.

He said miners would begin returning to work Sunday night, ending the stoppage that has severely disrupted gold and coal fields, which form the backbone of the South African economy.

Settlement of the costly and violent dispute was announced after more than three hours of talks between the Chamber of Mines, grouping the big six mining companies, and union leaders.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said mine owners had not improved on a package rejected by the union last Wednesday. That package offered higher holiday pay and death benefits but stuck to wage rises of between 15 and 23.4 percent, increases that have already been implemented.

The president of the chamber, Naas Steenkamp, said: "I am very happy to say we have a settlement with the National Union of



Naas Steenkamp announcing the end of the black miners' strike on Sunday.

Mineworkers. They have decided to call off the strike."

Mr. Ramaphosa, 34, the union's general secretary, said at a news conference later that the strike had demonstrated the miners' determination to fight for a living wage.

"We don't see this as a defeat," he said. "The chamber has not won and we have not lost."

Mr. Ramaphosa said the union agreed to the settlement because it believed that the mining companies "were bent on dismissing all workers from the mines."

Anglo American Corp., the company worst hit by the strike, said it would require 40,000 miners it dismissed during the dispute — if their jobs were still available. It has hired an undisclosed number of replacement workers.

"Some jobs have been lost," Steenkamp said. See STRIKE, Page 6

Aquino Warns 'Traitors'

Praises Ramos; Military Hunts Rebel Leader

By Keith B. Richburg

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Sunday branded leaders of an unsuccessful coup as "traitors and murderers," and she warned that the attempt "taught them a bitter lesson."

"We shall teach them again if they want it," she added.

Making a previously planned appearance at a military camp in Manila to mark the Hero's Day holiday, Mrs. Aquino said the 20-hour military rebellion that claimed more than 30 lives on Friday was a direct attempt to assassinate her.

"The aim of the rebels was clearly to kill the president and her family," Mrs. Aquino said. "The size and ruthlessness of the attack, the treachery that marked it, the brutality of the rebels who fired on civilians, and the timing," she added, "proves beyond a doubt their murderous intentions."

The leader of the rebellion, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, continued to elude a massive military manhunt after escaping from the rebel soldiers' stronghold while it was under heavy bombardment by loyal government troops.

Mrs. Aquino praised the military officers who crushed the rebellion, specifically the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, who has sided with the president to defuse or crush five coup attempts from within the restless military.

General Ramos has been criticized by some outspoken soldiers and officers for being more loyal to Mrs. Aquino than to the institution of the armed forces, and the rebels who launched last week's rebellion were demanding his removal.

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President Corazon C. Aquino with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ilo, Jr., and General Fidel V. Ramos, military chief of staff, in prayers Sunday for victims of the coup attempt.

Inside the Military, Gun vs. Gun

Philippines Still Struggling to Maintain Civilian Control

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Staff Writer

MANILA — The rebellion by disaffected soldiers reflects a deep discontent within the Philippine military that has erupted in a series of threats and coup attempts throughout the tenure of President Corazon C. Aquino.

It demonstrates the difficulty the nation has faced in subordinating the armed forces to civilian control after 15 years of martial law under Ferdinand E. Marcos, followed by a military revolt that removed him and received worldwide acclaim.

The fact that the bulk of the armed forces supported the government on Friday, despite any discontent the members might share with the rebels, was a signal of a basic acceptance of civilian rule.

But after the bloodshed of Friday, the possibility remained of even deeper rifts within a divided armed force.

Ever since the revolt in February 1986 that helped boost Mrs. Aquino to power, elements in the military have been restive, seeking greater political influence and complaining that they are not respected by the government.

In a constitutional plebiscite last February, the armed forces went against a nationwide trend and voted against a charter that was viewed as a symbol of Mrs. Aquino's rule.

On Friday, for the first time, the military as a whole demonstrated that although many members may be unhappy with her government, they were prepared to die defending it.

The perspectives of the mutineers are narrow.

Men like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who has led several moves, the armed forces headquarters.

Iraqi Planes Hit Kharg Island in 2d Day of Raids

By John Kifner

CAIRO — Iraq, reopening the "tanker war" in the Gulf, bombed Iranian offshore oil sites Sunday for a second day, its communiques said, hitting two more "large naval targets," the usual phrase for oil tankers.

The renewed bombing attacks, after a six-week lull, appeared to doom any hope of a United Nations-sponsored cease-fire and raised the specter of Iranian retaliation as U.S. warships were increasingly drawn into the Gulf War.

A heavily guarded convoy of six U.S. Navy ships and two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers slipped through the Strait of Hormuz into the Gulf on Sunday in the strongest display of U.S. firepower thus far.

The U.S. Navy is assembling a fleet of at least 46 warships in the Gulf area. France and Britain are also sending additional naval forces into the area.

Hours before the U.S.-escorted convoy ventured into the Gulf, after having been delayed for days by high winds and sandstorms, the Iraqis launched new raids against Iran's major oil installation at Kharg Island.

An Iraqi military communique Sunday morning said that a "very large naval target," which generally means a supertanker, had been hit. An announcement by a military spokesman Sunday evening said a "large naval target" had been hit by warplanes at 7:30 P.M. local time.

Baghdad broke a 45-day de facto cease-fire Saturday with attacks on offshore installations that left an Iranian tanker ablaze. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, in a radio address Saturday night announcing the resumption of attacks on Iran's oil shipping, declared:

"From now on we will strike them in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries which finance their aggression."

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran warned Sunday that Tehran might respond by attacking shipping or anything else that supported the Iraqi war effort.

"No doubt Iran will not leave these attacks unanswered, and Iran's retaliation may also include facilities which equip Iraq and beef up its war machine," Mr. Velayati said in a message to the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The message was reported by the official Iranian news agency.

The newspaper of Iran's ruling fundamentalist clerigymen, apparently referring to the U.S. reflag-

Israel Cabinet Scraps Lavi Fighter Plane

By Thomas L. Friedman

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet voted Sunday to halt development of its home-grown Lavi fighter jet, which was meant to serve as Israel's main advanced combat aircraft for the 1990s.

By a 12-11 vote, the cabinet decided to adopt a proposal by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to scrap the Lavi fighter program, begun seven years ago, and to use the savings to purchase U.S. F-16 combat jets and to develop other advanced weapons systems requested by the Israeli army.

Almost all of the \$1.5 billion that has been spent up until now on developing the Lavi was provided by the United States, but several billion dollars more would have been needed to produce the plane by the mid-1990s.

A slim majority of the cabinet was finally convinced to abandon the Lavi after the Reagan administration, as well as Israel's Finance Ministry, Defense Ministry, army and air force all came out openly against the project because they concluded that it was uneconomical and would have devalued the military budget.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Rudi Boone, quoted by The Associated Press, said: "We recognize that this was a difficult decision for Israel but is

Vital French Statistic: 779,000 Babies in '86

By Julian Nundy

PARIS — It was another statistic earning headline play in the slow days of August. The French birthrate figure did not relate to inflation or unemployment.

It was babies, 1.84 French babies to be exact.

France's National Institute of Demographic Studies said in its annual report that the number of babies born in the country had risen for the third successive year, although the target figure of an average 2.1 babies per woman of child-bearing age was still far off.

The 1.84 figure, which makes an allowance for infant mortality, is the number of babies each woman would need to have in her lifetime to keep the population at its current level of around 55 million.

Rolf Benkert, a demographer at the Council of Europe, based in Strasbourg, said the latest French report showed only that "the downward is a little bit less than before."

Prominent press coverage of the figure reflected an official concern about the French birthrate that can be traced to World War II.

France's early defeat by the Germans is often blamed on the shortage of young men to fight, a consequence of World War I, in which 1.25 million French soldiers, who would have fathered the new generation, were killed. Only Imperial Russia lost more, with 1.7 million deaths, while the entire British Empire lost 980,000.

After de Gaulle became president in 1959, bringing his vivid memories of both wars, family allowances were raised to encourage the French to reproduce — a couple with two children today collects more than 1,200 francs (\$200) a month until the first is considered to be an adult and has left home.

Now, according to Mr. Benkert, "if you have 12 children, you can have a fine life without a job."

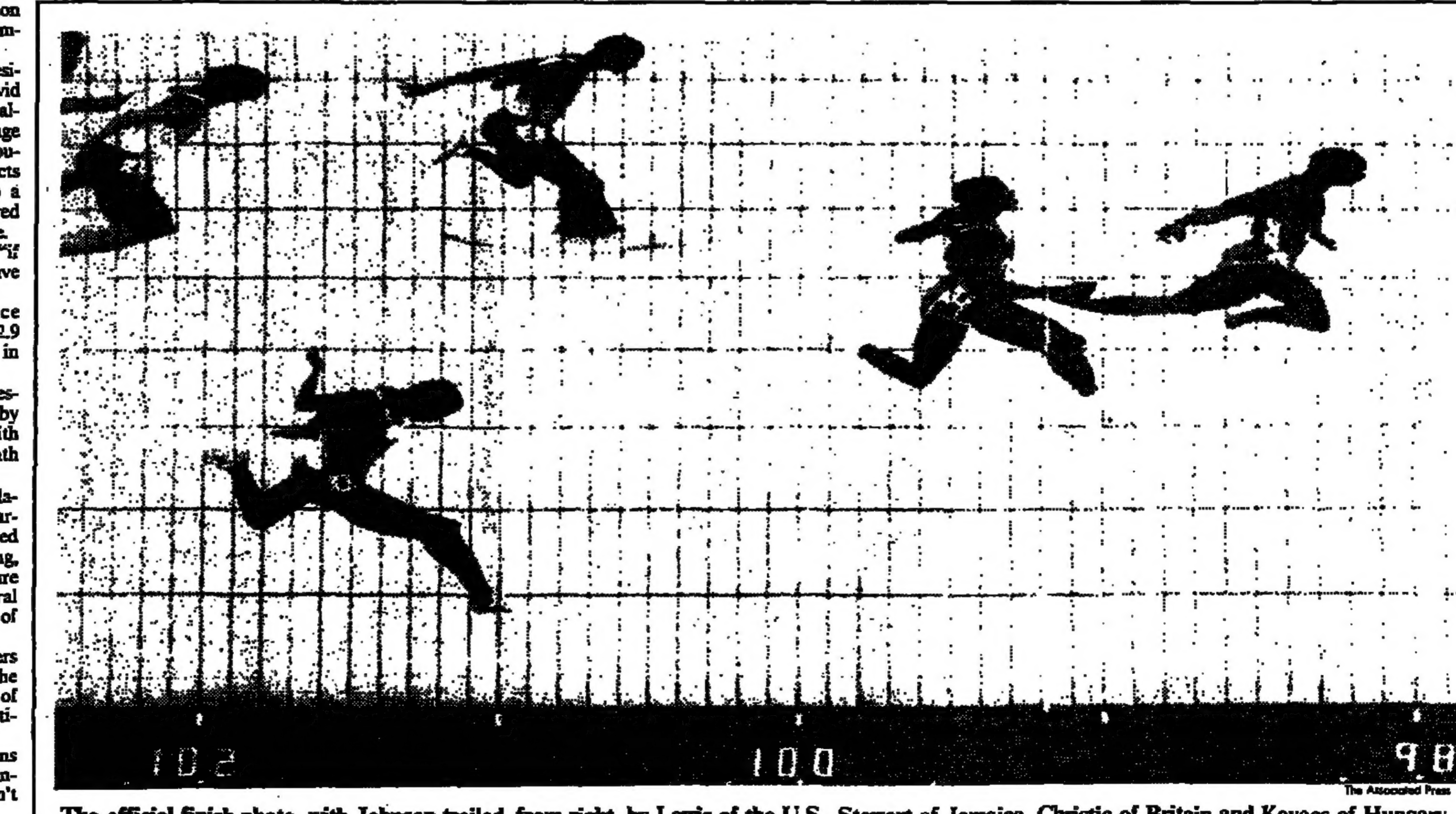
Under de Gaulle, France reached a triumphant figure of 2.0 babies per childbearing woman in 1964.

In the 1960s, such was the obsession with the birthrate that a baby girl was feted and showered with gifts as the country's 50 millionth citizen.

The government-inspired jubilation ended abruptly when embarrassing new calculations showed that the original sums were wrong, that the celebration was premature and that France was still several hundred thousand people short of 50 million.

However, some demographers say that France's concern about the birthrate is not just the preserve of politicians but that ordinary citizens feel it too.

"The Germans join the Greens and get worried about the environment whereas the French don't



Johnson Sets 100-Meter World Mark

The Associated Press

ROME — Ben Johnson, a Canadian, ran the 100-meter race in 9.83 seconds Sunday to set a world record at the World Track and Field championships.

In beating Carl Lewis of the United States by two meters (six and a half feet), Johnson stripped a tenth of a second off the mark set four years ago by Calvin Smith, an American. Lewis matched Smith's time of 9.93.

Johnson had a step on the field five meters into the race, and even Lewis's renowned finishing spurt could not catch him. Lewis, the defending champion who had lowered his own meet record to 10.03 in the semifinals, gave a look and gesture of disappointment at the finish.

He chased after Johnson, extending his hand; Johnson appeared not to notice, and Lewis slapped him on the back in congratulations. Twice more, Lewis offered his congratulations as the cheers continued. Finally, Johnson shook hands. (Page 13.)

Kiosk

NASA Tests Booster Rocket

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (UPI) — The first redesigned shuttle booster rocket shot a jet of flame across the desert Sunday in a test that revealed no obvious evidence of the kind of joint failure that doomed Challenger 19 months ago.

The trial lasted two minutes as planned, but NASA officials said it would take at least two weeks of analysis and internal examination to confirm that the rocket's O-ring joints withstood the pressure and heat.



French vineyards are attracting foreign investors looking for profit and glamour. Page 7.

French vineyards are attracting foreign investors looking for profit and glamour.

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The United States will deny visas to would-be immigrants who test positive for the AIDS virus. Page 3.

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Eastman Kodak used its influence to bar a Japanese student from attending a university in Rochester. Page 9.

A Chinese bank became the first to issue shares since the takeover by the Communists in 1949. Page 7.

A New U.S. Drug Picture: Waning in Middle Class, Growing Among Poor

By Peter Kerr

NEW YORK — Americans generally appear to be turning away from the use of illegal drugs, but, at the same time, the poor face mounting deaths and an ever bleaker future because of drug abuse, according to government statistics and interviews with drug experts around the country.

What may be emerging, some believe, is a tale of two drug problems: one in middle-class America, which may be over the worst of a 20-year mass experiment with illegal drugs; the other in the America of the poor, where, amid hopelessness and lack of education, people will suffer the worst consequences of cocaine, heroin and AIDS.

"We are dealing with two different worlds here," said Dr. David F. Musto, a professor of psychiatry and history of medicine at Yale University.

"The question we must be asking now is not why people take drugs, but why do people stop," Dr. Musto said. "In the inner city, the factors that counterbalance drug use — family, employment, status within the community — often are not there. It is harder for people with nothing to say no to drugs."

In recent years, the focus of greatest concern among drug experts has been cocaine, for while the use of other drugs was dropping or remaining stable, cocaine grew widely in popularity throughout the United States in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Findings from two major federal studies on drug use show that in the last few years, better-educated young people have been reducing their use of cocaine and other drugs. Meanwhile, the least-educated have increasingly used cocaine.

Experts caution that their conclusions are tentative and that the rise of a new drug or the appearance of other unpredictable factors could easily upset current trends. And, whatever the trends, they say, drug use is so widespread that it will remain a problem in all sectors of society for years to come.

However, they point to a newly emerging picture of drug use in the United States that, they say, carries a mixed message of hope for the well-off and despair for the poor. Their conclusions include:

- With the exception of heroin and crack among the poor, the use of illegal drugs in the nation appears to have peaked, including snorting powdered cocaine.
- Federally financed studies show that the people turning away from drugs are the most educated and affluent. The poorest and least-educated have continued or have increased their drug use.
- Crack, a smokable form of cocaine, has largely remained a poor people's syndrome. Most of those people will be poor.
- Several drug treatment experts voiced concern that as the casualties of drug abuse shift increasingly into the ghetto, the drug issue may become less visible to many Americans and receive less attention from government.
- Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the president of Phoenix House, the operator of drug treatment centers in New York and California, said: "In the heroin crisis of the late 1960s and again with crack in recent years it was the threat to the middle- and upper-middle-class kids that put pressure on legislatures and Congress. There is a danger that if they feel less of a threat, the resources won't stay with the problem."
- Some scholars say societies experience

drugs. Its rise in the past two years has had devastating effects on poor neighborhoods, but it has failed to make the same inroads into the middle class.

• The most deadly impact of illegal drug use is probably yet to come, as tens of thousands of intravenous drug users, their sexual partners and their children contract acquired immune deficiency

syndrome. Most of those people will be poor.

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Some scholars say societies experience

A survey conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research asked high school seniors what drugs other than marijuana they had used in the previous month.

It found that in 1986, seniors of all economic backgrounds were using drugs less than seniors in 1981.

What confused the situation last year was cocaine, whose use had been rising since the late 1970s. By last year, the white powder was flooding across the

nation's southern border and was appearing in urban areas in the new smokable form of crack; from 1982 to 1986, the number of deaths and emergency room reports involving cocaine quadrupled.

For a time, experts feared that the pellet form of cocaine, which causes addiction much more quickly than cocaine powder, would spread to all segments of society, including the middle-class and the affluent, who were using powdered cocaine. It now appears that the growth of crack has leveled off in New York and many other cities around the country, law enforcement and treatment officials say.

There is still evidence of middle-class crack use with severe consequences for those who have become addicted.

Perhaps the most dire vision of the future concerns the intravenous users of heroin, a drug that has remained predominantly the preserve of the inner-city poor.

While the number of addicts around the nation has remained relatively stable, there has been an alarming rise in the proportion of addicts exposed to the AIDS virus from the sharing of needles.

Realism Tempers U.S.-Soviet Hopes for Missile Pact

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was a typically languid August, and there was none of the electricity in the damp Washington air that usually marks historic moments, but there seems little doubt that such a juncture was reached last week. Suddenly, it became highly likely that the United States and Soviet Union would agree before the year is out to destroy, for the first time, significant parts of their immense stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

To the superpowers' earlier agreement to eliminate all of their medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe were added two new elements: a fresh United States proposal in Geneva on Tuesday, reducing the number of on-site inspections each side could demand, and an announcement on Wednesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that West Germany would be willing to dismantle its 72 nuclear-tipped Pershing-1A missiles.

"We can wrap up an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles promptly," President Ronald Reagan said in a speech in Los Angeles. And in Moscow, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, welcomed both developments, commenting that "the situation has changed for the better."

If neither side sounded euphoric, if there was little rolling of drums and crashing of

cymbals in either capital, this reflected deep-seated hostility and suspicion on both sides, plus the knowledge that a treaty and the summit conference at which it would be signed represent only a single step toward what Mr. Reagan called "enduring change in the postwar standoff."

In Europe, moreover, some political and

NEWS ANALYSIS

military leaders view the rush toward a treaty with concern; the idea for deployment of the American missiles that are now to be destroyed came, after all, from Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor.

Now the fear, shared in part by the former NATO commander, General Bernard W. Rogers, is that Europe will be left with conventional defenses outgunned by superior Soviet forces and with uncertainties about American willingness to risk self-destruction by coming to Europe's defense.

They suggest that while it seems reasonable that Washington would use the missiles now based in Europe to defend against any Soviet incursion, Europeans consider it much less likely that the Americans would fire strategic, or longer-range, nuclear weapons at the Soviet Union on Europe's behalf. The reason is that an almost certain consequence would be nu-

clear retaliation against United States cities. With similar reasoning, Henry A. Kissinger warned last week that the proposed treaty would ultimately drive a wedge between Europe and the United States.

But the West European man in the street, as a minister in one European government put it recently, "wants a treaty almost as badly as he wants his August holiday."

That sentiment clearly made Mr. Kohl uncomfortable about seeming to stand in the way of an agreement between Moscow and Washington, and it will make it easier for Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to convince the West Europeans, as he is attempting to do, that the next logical step is equal reductions in conventional weaponry. That procedure, as Washington repeatedly points out, would institutionalize the present Soviet edge in tanks and other ground forces.

Some American conservatives insist that a treaty as contemplated is unacceptable without elimination of Soviet conventional superiority, and this argument may form the basis of an attempt to block ratification by the Senate.

Any new treaty will do nothing to reduce or limit the superpowers' extensive supplies of strategic, long-range missiles, which are the ones they aim at each other, and which the Russians could position so as to hit Western Europe as well.

Then there is the longstanding anxiety in some Western circles about the possibility of rapprochement between West and East Germany, which would effectively neutralize the Bonn government.

Some commentators saw a hint of that in suggestions that one reason for Mr. Kohl's announcement was his determination to do nothing to spoil the long-awaited visit of Erich Honecker, the first trip to West Germany by an East German head of state.

Nevertheless, an arms control agreement would fundamentally alter the tenor of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, easing the sense of confrontation that has predominated during the Reagan presidency, and perhaps making possible further arms control measures.

It would also bring substantial political benefits to both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. The president, who has built his political career on strenuous anti-communism, has come to see a missile treaty as a guarantee of his "place in history," to use a favorite White House phrase.

More immediately, a treaty and summit meeting would distract attention from the congressional report on the Iran-contra affair. For Mr. Gorbachev, a treaty would permit the diversion of scarce resources from arms to the stagnant Soviet economy and help persuade Western Europe to open new sources of Western technology and capital.



Orthodox Jews protesting in Jerusalem over the showing of movies on Friday night.

'Sabbath War' Heats Up In Jerusalem Streets

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli riot police broke up demonstrations over the weekend by hundreds of Orthodox Jews protesting the showing of movies on Friday nights. Bursas of tear gas fired by the police wafted through Jerusalem.

Crowds of men, women and children gathered at 12 intersections leading out of Mea Shearim, the Orthodox quarter of Jerusalem, at dusk Saturday. They shook their fists, spat and shouted "Sabbath, Sabbath!" at passing motorists who were driving before the end of the Sabbath at sundown.

At each intersection police officers — armed with tear gas, nightsticks and water cannon — stood guard, making certain that the protesters, led by their rabbis, did not try to move out of Mea Shearim.

But at several intersections groups of 300 to 400 demonstrators surged into the streets and began throwing stones and screaming "Nazis!" and "Get out of this country!" at the police.

Whenever the police seemed to fear that the crowd was about to get out of control, they opened up with tear gas and hoses, which sprayed water mixed with a green dye not easily removed from clothing.

Each time the police let loose with the hoses the crowds scattered into side streets. At one intersection, a small crowd of nonreligious Jerusalemites gathered behind the police barricades and cheered each time tear gas was fired.

Some of the Orthodox from Mea Shearim came out individually and engaged the spectators in sidewalk debates.

The clashes were the latest in the "Sabbath War," which began several months ago when two movie theaters, later followed by two more, defied a city ordinance and opened for business on Friday night.

Israeli Nuclear Worker Goes on Trial for Treason

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The treason and espionage trial of Mordechai Vanunu, the former nuclear technician who revealed Israeli atomic weapons secrets to a London newspaper, opened Sunday in secret.

The authorities barred journalists, boarded up the windows of the room where the trial is being held and hammered canvas over the back entrance.

Mr. Vanunu was kept from public view, brought in a police van with whitewashed windows that entered the compound nearly two hours before the trial started. It was an apparent effort to avoid a repetition of an incident in December, when Mr. Vanunu alleged in a message scrawled on the palm of his hand that he had been kidnapped by Israeli agents in Rome and brought to Israel against his will.

Israeli officials have denied that Mr. Vanunu was abducted but have offered no explanation of how he was returned to Israel.

Officials said the measures surrounding the trial were necessary to protect state secrets, but Mr. Vanunu's lawyer, Avigdor Feldman, disputed that claim.

"The state has a history of paranoia on the issue," Mr. Feldman said outside the courthouse. "The

Libya Claims It Killed 460 In Battle for Aozou Oasis

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

PARIS — Libya said Sunday that its forces had killed 460 Chadian troops and wounded 877 in retaking the border village of Aozou, handing Chad its first major defeat in a campaign to end Libyan occupation of its northern territory.

The Libyan press agency, JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said Chadians scattered by the fighting were coming out of the sun-baked Tibesti mountains in central Africa to surrender.

After heavy fighting Friday, Libyan soldiers hoisted their flag over Aozou, in the disputed region on the border between the two countries, JANA said.

The Libyans had lost control of the oasis Aug. 8 and were beaten back in two subsequent attempts to retake it before the battle Friday in the Aozou strip, a 1,000-mile by 70-mile (1,600-kilometer by 115-kilometer) territory annexed by Colonel Muammar Gadhafi in 1973.

The battle gave the Libyan leader a victory for the 18th anniversary of the Sept. 1, 1969, revolution that brought him to power.

Chad refused to admit defeat. It said its troops were still in positions around the village, 940 miles north of the capital, Ndjamena.

The Chadian authorities said fighting continued Sunday with Libyan fighters bombarding the Aozou region and other towns further south, including Faya-Largeau, an oasis 500 miles north of Ndjamena.

A BBC correspondent at the scene, Kieran Cook, said earlier that Libyan troops had recaptured Aozou and driven out Chadian forces.

Mr. Cook's report from Aozou was the first independent confirmation of Libya's claim that its troops overran the town on Friday and were pursuing Chadian forces. (UPI, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris Had 1985 Warning on Iranian

PARIS (Reuters) — The Paris police sought to have Wahid Khamenei, the Iranian interpreter at the center of a crisis in French-Iranian relations, expelled in 1985, according to the newspaper Le Point.

Mr. Gerdji started a two-month diplomatic stand-off when he took refuge in the Iranian Embassy in Paris in June after refusing to appear for questioning about a series of bombings in the city last year that killed 13 persons. The embassy has been under police siege, as has the French Embassy in Tehran, since France broke ties with Iran on July 17.

In its Monday edition, Le Point printed extracts from a letter dated Jan. 10, 1985, from the Paris police director, Guy Fauget, to the Interior Ministry, asking for Mr. Gerdji's expulsion with "absolute urgency" because he was part of a group suspected of preparing "terrorist activity." The ministry, under the previous Socialist administration, did not act on the request.

Italy Sets Conditions for Elba Inmates

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (Reuters) — The Italian government said Sunday that it would only consider concessions over prison conditions for six armed convicts if they immediately released 28 hostages they had held since Tuesday.

After a four-hour emergency meeting in Rome on the prison siege of the island of Elba, an official statement said the government had out-letting the convicts go free. The statement said the participants in a meeting had discussed in principle concessions to the six convicts that would be moved to prisons nearer their homes and not be transferred to prisons where they could be in danger of personal or political vendettas.

But it said the government would only consider such concessions if the hostages were released immediately and the convicts agreed to be imprisoned for the revolt, accepting whatever additional punishments were imposed. The prisoners are all convicted of serving life or long-term sentences.

Contras Down Nicaraguan Helicopter

MANAGUA (AP) — A Nicaraguan Defense Ministry spokesman said that two officers and four soldiers were killed in the crash of a military helicopter shot down by anti-Sandinist rebels.

The communiqué issued Saturday said seven persons aboard the helicopter were missing and eight, including the pilot and co-pilot, hospitalized.

The Soviet-made helicopter was hit by a U.S.-made Redeye missile near the village of La Viga, 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) north of Managua, the ministry said.

Peru Rebels Kill Head of a State Firm

LIMA (Reuters) — Guerrillas believed to be from the Maoist Shining Path organization have ambushed the head of a Peruvian state company, killing him and a bodyguard and wounding his wife and three children, the police said.

They said Rodrigo Franco Montes, 30, executive president of ENI, the staple food importer, died in a hospital Saturday about 90 minutes after the attack by eight guerrillas using submachine guns and sticks of dynamite. The bodyguard, Hugo Ortiz Palomino, was killed instantly in the attack outside the Franco home.

Mr. Franco's wife, Cecilia, 31, and daughter, Carolina, 8, were recovering from bullet wounds in the neck and legs while two other children, Rodrigo, 7, and Alonso, 5, were slightly injured by dynamite blasts, the police said. Mr. Franco was a member of the governing American Popular Revolutionary Alliance.

Sihanouk Calls for More Rebel Unity

BEIJING (AP) — The Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, called Sunday for greater unity within his fractious anti-Vietnam coalition but did not say if he intended to resume active leadership.

He spoke at a banquet given by Chinese officials to honor him and two other Cambodian resistance leaders, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. The three arrived in Beijing on Saturday for a meeting of their China-backed resistance coalition. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 and established a government there under Heng Samrin.

The meeting is the first by the three Cambodians since May, when Prince Sihanouk, angered over alleged attacks by Khieu Samphan, Khmer Rouge on Cambodian refugees, took a one-year "leave of absence" from his post as coalition president. At the banquet, he said the coalition must "continue to strengthen its unity and fight staunchly," adding, "There is no other way."

Lebanese Guerrillas Reported Killed

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli troops have killed four Shiite Muslim guerrillas in a clash north of Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon, the Israeli army said.

An announcement said there were no Israeli casualties in the clash on Saturday, just north of the village of Yater.

"Israeli forces conducting searches to determine the launching site of Katyusha fire and guerrilla attacks against Israel discerned a guerrilla squad in the area," an official announcement said. "The forces opened fire and killed them." The clash came after Israel reported last week that Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon had landed in its Galilee region.

For the Record

Five retired New York police officers marched with Irish Republican Army sympathizers in Buncrana, Ireland, on Saturday to commemorate the deaths of 10 hunger strikers six years ago. It was the fourth consecutive year that representatives of the New York police department's Emerald Society Pipe Band took part in the march. (AP)

Albania has welcomed a decision by Greece to lift a technical state of war that has existed between the neighboring countries for more than 40 years. Greece announced the decision on Friday. (Reuters)

Undercover police officers arrested Satnam Singh Baba and Harjinder Singh Jinda, the two most wanted Sikh militants in India, on Sunday after a gun battle in New Delhi, officials said. (AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Barcelona Controllers Ponder a Strike

BARCELONA (Reuters) — Militant air traffic controllers at the Barcelona airport, after calling off a stoppage scheduled for Saturday, said they might strike next Saturday.

The controllers, who direct traffic in the popular Balearic islands and Costa Brava tourist areas, are threatening to strike over a pay dispute. Flight attendants of the Portuguese airline TAP called off on Saturday's strike planned for Sunday after the company agreed to reinstate 10 of their colleagues suspended for refusing to work extra hours. (Reuters)

The United Arab Emirates sheikhdom of Ras al Khaima decreed Saturday that hotels in the sheikhdom no longer may serve liquor or host dancing parties. (AP)

A stone tower of the Inca city of Machu Picchu in Peru is in danger of collapsing, an official of the National Institute of Culture said Saturday. The tower, known as the Temple of the Sun, has been closed to tourists because a geological fracture has rendered it unstable. (AFP)

About 48,000 Canadian railroad workers ended a five-day strike over job security Saturday, allowing freight service to resume. Passenger service was to resume Monday. (UPI)

This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Britain, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Trinidad.
TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Libya, Mexico, Syria.
THURSDAY: Monaco, Qatar, San Marino, Tunisia.
SUNDAY: Pakistan.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Reuters.

LAVI: Israeli Government Scraps Project to Build Advanced Fighter Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

one we believe will best serve Israeli interests."

The cabinet vote broke down almost exactly along party lines in the national unity coalition, with most Labor ministers voting to scrap the Lavi and most Likud bloc ministers, led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, voting to continue developing the plane — two prototypes of which are already flying.

Mr. Shamir and his Likud colleagues said they favored development of the Lavi out of a combination of national pride, a desire to provide employment for high-technology workers and out of a conviction that Israel can and should build its own advanced fighter plane.

The Likud ministers held to these views right through the voting Sunday, even though the entire Israeli military and financial establishment opposed them.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, calling the Lavi "the glorious creation of Israeli technology," intimated that Labor ministers had buckled under U.S. pressure.

Mr. Sharon branded the cabinet vote "another example of weakness" in which certain individuals were ready to "dance to the flute of foreigners."

Those who voted against, he said, "are people who have lost their faith," adding: "They have lost direction. They have lost the way. They have lost national pride."

The decision prompted Moshe Arens, a Likud minister without portfolio who is an aeronautical engineer and the staunchest advocate of the Lavi in the cabinet, to say he would resign.

"This is a decision that is so wrong and its implications so negative that I simply do not feel that I can take responsibility for it," Mr. Arens said.

Mr. Peres, however, describing the vote as "an unbearably difficult decision," said his plan would maintain the strength of the Israeli aircraft industry.

Besides halting the Lavi development, the Peres plan included three other main points:

• The Defense Ministry is to allocate \$100 million a year for the

state-owned Israel Aircraft Industries to continue developing advanced avionics systems that could be used by a future generation of fighter planes.

• Israel is to begin discussion with U.S. officials regarding possible Israeli participation in the development and production of the next generation of the F-16.

• Israel will make an immediate effort to increase Israel Aircraft Industries' role in the production of the current model of F-16s, which probably will be purchased by Israel in the near future.

A letter from the Reagan administration was delivered Saturday to Israeli officials. It urged termination of the Lavi, government sources said.

32 South Koreans Die in Cult Murder-Suicide Pact

The Associated Press

YONGIN, South Korea — The leader and 31 followers of a religious cult who taught that the world was about to end took drugs and strangled each other in a mass murder-suicide, the police said Sunday.

Officials said that 28 women and four men were dead, nearly all of them adults. The youngest victim was a 17-year-old girl, they said.

The police said that the cult members consumed poison or powerful drugs on Friday, then allowed

themselves to be strangled with bits of rope and cloth in the attic of the cult's factory.

They said that the last cult member to die was the factory manager, Lee Kyung Soo, who hanged himself.

The bodies of Park Soon Ja, 48, who was called "benevolent mother," her three children and 28 cult followers were found Saturday by her husband.

The bodies, in pyjamas, were piled on top of each other, many with rope or cloth cords tied

around the necks and tissue stuffed in the mouths and nostrils. Five red candles, numerous drug bottles and rubber gloves were found.

The police stressed that the situation was still unclear. Autopsies will be performed on some of the bodies.

Mrs. Park and her followers had been hiding in the factory attic since the police began an investigation of the cult last week.

The police visited the factory Friday and removed 49 persons,

mainly children, but did not find Mrs. Park, officials said.

She and a group of followers disappeared from Taejon, in central South Korea on Wednesday after the police began investigating charges that she had swindled 7 billion won (\$8.7 million) from about 220 people, the police said.

It appeared that some of the children had been forced to work in the factory, which produced ornate Korean chests, pottery and toys for sale to tourists.

Police officials in Yongin, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Seoul, said the cult leader had persuaded her followers to give up all their possessions and promise unquestioning loyalty and devotion.

Mrs. Park, who claimed to act on the orders of God, taught that the world was decadent and was about to be destroyed. Followers lived and worked in the cult's factory and other centers, isolating them-

selves from the world and devoting their lives to her leader.

Park Hyung In, who feared that her elder sister was among the dead, said the cult practiced an extreme and frenzied form of Christianity and asserted that the enclosed community was "paradise."

"I went to the church a couple of times, but I did not like it," Park Hyung In said. She also said she attended a cult rally in Seoul in the summer of 1981 with 4,000 cult members and relatives.

The cult said that members would go to heaven alive and not have to die if they followed Mrs. Park's teachings, she said.

At least 130 people were thought to have lived and worked at the factory, and the police were searching for residents who had not been accounted for.

The police said they began investigating the cult after two persons who tried to get back funds they had donated to Mrs. Park were beaten by her followers.

Voting Campaign Begins in Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — Campaigning began on Sunday for a referendum on Sept. 6 that Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says could lead to early general elections. Voting is compulsory.

About 25 million voters will decide whether 110 leading politicians banned for 10 years by the military government in 1982 should be allowed to resume active party politics.

The referendum is taking place amid calls at home and abroad for more democracy in Turkey, which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and has applied to join the European Community.

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U.S. to Deny Immigration On Basis of AIDS Virus

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced that it will require everyone seeking immigrant visas to the United States and legal aliens seeking legal status to undergo testing for the AIDS virus, effective Dec. 1.

Those who test positive will be denied visas or legal status. Foreigners who go to the United States on nonimmigrant visas, including tourists, students and business people, will not have to take the test.

In final rules printed Friday in the Federal Register, the Public Health Service said a positive test for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, would be added Monday to the list of eight "dangerous and infectious diseases" — including leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea — which constitute medical grounds for denial of a visa.

The rules state that "any person infected with HIV is assumed to be capable of transmitting the virus" for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The requirement has been criticized by some public health officials, who say many foreign countries do not have the facilities for sophisticated testing, and by groups representing legal aliens, who say it will further bog down the effort to register legal aliens under the new immigration law.

The test is expected to affect about 600,000 people who enter the United States each year on immigrant visas and 60,000 who enter as refugees, according to Vern Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Between two million and four million legal aliens are expected to apply for legalized status under a one-year amnesty program that began in May.

The test will be required for every alien 15 years of age and older, as well as for younger aliens when there is any indication that they may have been exposed to the disease.

In most cases, an alien with a positive test will be excluded unless he or she can obtain a waiver from the attorney general.

The 500,000 aliens who have already applied for amnesty will be expected to obtain AIDS tests before they can receive permanent legal status, Mr. Jervis said. Those applying on or after Dec. 1 will be required to present an AIDS test with their application.

It is not clear what the immigration agency will do with illegal aliens who test positive. Under the law, information obtained through the legalization process is confidential and cannot be used to deport an ineligible alien. But aliens who do not qualify for amnesty will be denied work permits.

The testing requirement was proposed May 31 by President Ronald Reagan. In a speech, he called for mandatory AIDS testing of prisoners, immigrants, applicants for marriage licenses and people seeking treatment for drug abuse or sexually transmitted diseases.

On June 2, the Senate voted unanimously to ask for mandatory AIDS testing for immigrants.

In July, AIDS was added to the list of contagious diseases that could be used as a basis for excluding an alien. The final rules, substituting HIV infection for AIDS, will affect more immigrants because people who test positive for the virus often have not developed AIDS symptoms.

The rules concede that there are serious questions about how the testing requirement will be carried out for certain refugee groups, particularly Soviet Jews, Vietnamese and Cubans, or in emergency situations. Those cases will be worked out by the attorney general and the secretary of state and health and human services.

Reagan Raises Pay Scales for Federal Workers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has ordered a 2-percent pay increase for federal white-collar civilian employees, saying that it fell far short of matching comparable pay scales in private employment but that economic conditions warranted it.

Federal law requires the president to make a decision each year on what, if any, pay adjustment should be provided for federal employees under the general schedule and related pay systems.

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that his pay advisers had told him that an increase averaging 23.74 percent, effective in October, would be required to make federal pay rates comparable to private sector rates for the same levels of work.

He said he was ordering the lower increase under part of the law permitting him to do so in case of "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare."

7 Die in South Korea Storms
SEOUL — At least seven persons were killed, four were missing and about 700 were left homeless Sunday after heavy rain triggered landslides and floods in South Korea, officials said.



Clifford Ray, center, with, from left, Robert, Candy, Ricky and, behind Candy, Randy.

Home of Boys Exposed to AIDS Virus Burns

The Associated Press

ARCADIA, Florida — A fire that officials termed suspicious has gutted the home of a family whose three sons have been exposed to the AIDS virus. The mother of the boys said the family would leave the county.

"I will not go back," Louise Ray said Saturday by telephone from her attorney's office in Sarasota. "The kids are not going back to school there because

next time I might not be so lucky and my kids cannot be replaced."

The fire Friday night capped a week of bomb threats, death threats and a boycott of the elementary school where the boys returned to classes last week.

Mrs. Ray and her husband, Clifford, and their children, Ricky, 10, Robert, 9, Randy, 8, and Candy, 6, were away from home when the fire broke out. The children's uncle, Andy Ray, 27, was asleep in the house, but escaped with a friend's help.

The Ray boys were barred from school last autumn after they tested positive for antibodies to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. They are hemophiliacs and are believed to have been exposed to the virus through a blood factor they take.

They show no symptoms of AIDS. A federal judge ordered them readmitted to school.

Lee Marvin, Hollywood Tough Guy Who Led 'The Dirty Dozen,' Dies

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Arizona — Lee Marvin, 63, the actor who won an Academy Award as a drunken gunfighter and his evil twin in "Cat Ballou" and was a party in a major "palimony" lawsuit, died of a heart attack Saturday. He had been hospitalized since Aug. 13.

Bad Guy to Tough Guy
By Dennis Havesi
New York Times Service

Mr. Marvin was born into a wealthy New York City family in 1924. At the age of 4, he ran away from home and was not found for two days. "I wasn't having any too much discipline even then," he said in a 1966 interview.

He was sent to a succession of exclusive Eastern boarding schools and expelled from some for such infractions as throwing a roommate from a second-floor window and illicit cigarette smoking with three female classmates.

In 1942, with his father's permission, he dropped out of a prep school in Florida to join the U.S. Marine Corps. "After a sheltered life I went the other way," Mr. Marvin said. "I wanted to prove how tough I was."

Mr. Marvin made 21 Pacific island landings as a scout sniper before a Japanese bullet severed a nerve just below the spine and left him hospitalized and in rehabilitation for 13 months.

When he recovered from his war wounds, he drifted aimlessly through a score of menial jobs until his work as a plumber's apprentice, digging septic tanks near his family's home in Woodstock, New York, took him to the premises of a local summer-stock playhouse. As a lark, he asked for an acting job and got a role.

After a series of small roles, he earned a part in a Broadway production of "Billy Budd." That was followed in the early 1950s by more than 200 featured roles in television dramas. Those roles led to a bit part in a movie that prompted Mr. Marvin to move to the West Coast.



Lee Marvin

Soon after arriving in Hollywood, he played the widely acclaimed part of a psychopathic multiple murderer in an early episode of "Dragnet." That role, perhaps more than any, led him to be typecast as a "bad guy."

The New York Times critic Bosley Crowther said of Mr. Marvin: "He is rapidly becoming the No. 1 sadist of the screen."

From 1957 to 1960, Mr. Marvin was able to break out of the bad-guy mold to play a tough but sympathetic police lieutenant in the popular television series, "M Squad."

His first starring role in a motion picture was in "Cat Ballou," in which he played a bumbling hired gunslinger opposite Jane Fonda. That performance won him the Academy Award for best actor in 1966.

To receive his award, Mr. Marvin had to take five days off from the filming of what would become another of his signature roles, that of the quick-fisted, hard-driving commander of a platoon of condemned army convicts who are of-

fered one last chance to redeem themselves as "The Dirty Dozen."

His other well-known movie roles include "The Caine Mutiny," "The Longest Day," "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance," "Rainbow Course," "Paint Your Wagon," "Bad Day at Black Rock," "Donovan's Red," "The Wild One," "The Glory Brigade," "Ship of Fools" and "Eight Iron Men."

In 1979, Mr. Marvin was the respondent in a landmark case that constituted the first legal test of "palimony," or the reciprocal property rights of unmarried couples.

He was sued by Michele Triola, a former singer with whom he had lived for six years. Miss Triola contended in her suit that she and Mr. Marvin had an agreement to share the property acquired during their relationship. She sought half of the \$3.6 million that he had earned while they lived together, and \$100,000 for the loss of her career.

In April 1979, a Superior Court judge rejected Miss Triola's claims, saying he found no legal basis for her contention that she had either an expressed or implied contract with Mr. Marvin to share his assets.

Other Deaths:
Maurice Laporte, 86, a writer and a leader of the French Communist Party in the early 1920s, Wednesday in Geneva of leukemia.

Richard M. Montgomery, 75, a retired lieutenant general of the U.S. Air Force and a chief of staff of the Strategic Air Command in the 1950s, Thursday in Bradenton, Florida, of complications after neurosurgery.

Hans V. Tofte, 76, an intelligence agent for the Allies who had a variety of assignments behind enemy lines in World War II, Aug. 24 in Gilbertsville, New York, of heart failure.

The Reverend Joseph J. Harnett, 76, who directed refugee relief projects for the Catholic Relief Services for almost four decades, Wednesday in Darby, Pennsylvania, of cancer.

6 Airlines In U.S. Face Fines Unless Delays End

By Mark Ports
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from the Department of Transportation, six of the biggest airlines in the United States have agreed to attempt to reduce delays for most of their flights.

Under the agreement, the airlines could be fined if delays are not reduced.

The department, in the strongest action to date to combat airline delays, got the carriers to sign consent agreements on Friday under which they promise to modify their schedules at four of the busiest U.S. airports so that, by April 1, flights will arrive or depart within 30 minutes of their published schedules at least 75 percent of the time.

The penalty for consistently late flights will be up to \$1,000 per flight per day, according to a department spokesman.

The airlines agreeing to the program are American, Delta, United, USAir, Continental and Eastern. The agreements involve flights by those airlines into or out of the major airports at Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago and Boston.

"The American people have a right to truth in airline scheduling," Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said in a statement.

A Federal Aviation Administration study found that airline delays increased by 25 percent last year. Some flights at the four airports were at least 15 minutes late 70 percent of the time, according to the FAA.

The problem has been traced in part to airline schedules that concentrate a large number of flights at certain times. The department has been attempting for months to get airlines to change their schedules voluntarily, but apparently it has not been satisfied with the progress.

Mrs. Dole wrote to the six airlines earlier this month to request that they sign such an agreement. The airlines and the department then negotiated a compromise limiting the action to the four airports. Given the number of airlines and the importance of the airports involved, the agreement likely will affect a majority of the nation's scheduled air service.

Under the agreements, the six airlines are to modify their schedules so that at least half their flights to and from those four airports operate within 30 minutes of scheduled times by Nov. 1. The requirement increases to 75 percent April 1. Allowances will be made for



Elizabeth H. Dole

flights delayed by weather and equipment problems, according to a department spokesman.

"This is focused on flights that are chronically late," he said.

Some of the airlines that signed the agreements praised them as a boon to the industry. Delta said the action "should be instrumental in further reducing delays in the operation of airline flights."

But other airlines, including Eastern, said they were not pleased by the Transportation Department's tactics in forcing them to sign the agreements.

"Eastern signed, but we believe that this was a very poor example of the governmental process in action," the Miami-based airline said in a written statement. "We were presented with a fait accompli this afternoon. There is no way to run a delicate and sensitive industry. We have definite and serious reservations about the actions taken today."

N.Y., in Shift, to Hospitalize Mentally Ill Homeless People

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City will hospitalize mentally ill homeless people involuntarily if they are deemed "incapable of taking care of themselves," according to Mayor Edward I. Koch.

The policy vastly expands the city's standards for who can be taken for treatment against his will. In the past, the city, concerned that it would be infringing on the legal rights of the individual, had acted only when a person was found to be in "imminent" danger to himself or others.

But the mayor said that past interpretations of the law concerning such hospitalizations had been too

U.S. Wants Some Clinics To Stop Telling Women About Abortion Option

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Otis R. Bowen, the U.S. secretary of health and human services, has proposed tough new anti-abortion regulations that would bar all family-planning clinics receiving federal funds from informing pregnant women about abortion.

The proposed regulations, announced Saturday, are designed to carry out President Ronald Reagan's pledge to expunge all abortion information and referrals from the government's \$143-million-a-year Family Planning Program.

They also would require an organization that runs a family-planning clinic with federal funds but carries out abortion activities with its own money, to keep the two functions totally apart, with separate offices, entrances, telephone numbers and medical and financial records.

"Abortion has no place" in the Family Planning Program, Mr. Bowen said.

After a 60-day period for public comment, final regulations will be published.

Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group, praised the new proposals and said, "If these rules stick, they'd dispel much of the controversy surrounding the program."

But Scott Swirling, executive director of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, said that if the proposed regulations are not changed, his organization probably will seek court action to block them because, he

said, they deny information to pregnant women on all medical options.

Jody Frisch of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which favors retaining abortion as an option, said: "It's medically unethical not to inform a woman of all her options. We are looking into the possibility of legal action."

Under the Family Planning Act of 1970, the government makes grants to hospitals, state and local health agencies and private groups such as Planned Parenthood to provide contraceptive services and advice to women.

The law forbids abortion as a method of family planning under the federal program and thus bars the use of federal funds to perform or advocate abortions. But it does not bar a group that receives federal funds from using its own nonfederal funds to perform or advocate abortions outside the federal program.

Current rules require that when a woman who is unintentionally pregnant seeks advice from a federally financed clinic on how to handle the pregnancy, it must inform her that abortion, keeping the baby or putting the baby up for adoption are all options. On request, the clinic must provide her with a list of abortion clinics not financed by the government.

Abortion opponents have complained that the rule requiring a list of options and outside abortion clinics has the effect of promoting abortion and should be rescinded as violating the 1970 law. Mr. Bowen, endorsing this view, said Saturday, "It is unrealistic to assume that counseling and referral concerning abortion do not promote or encourage abortion."

Madonna Concert Takes Heavy Toll

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Between 2,500 and 3,000 fans received first aid Saturday night at an open-air concert near here by the American rock singer Madonna, officials said. About 60 people were hospitalized. Officials said most of the victims had been affected by heat, sun and fatigue. Attendance at the concert in Sceaux, south of Paris — 130,000 according to local officials — was a record for a concert in France, officials said.

On Monday, Madonna will sing in the southern French city of Nice before going to Italy.

These are just some of the writers in 'Our Century/Our World', the IHT Centennial Magazine, free with the issue of September 16th.

Our Century/Our World is a 160-page color magazine that tells the story of the last one hundred years — from the unique vantage point of the International Herald Tribune, the world's premier global publication.

This is a thoughtful, elegant look at our times in words and pictures, to be read and reread, passed along and saved as something very special. All International Herald Tribune subscribers and newsstand buyers will receive a copy of Our Century/Our World free with the issue of Sept. 16th. Be sure to ask for your copy at your newsstand.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining your copy please write to Robert Farré, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel. (1) 46 37 93 64. Telex 612 832.

In Asia write to Dawn Low, IHT, Malaysia Bld. 7th floor, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (5) 861 06 16. Telex 61170.

Writers in 'Our Century/Our World':

- Flora Lewis on May 1968
- Arthur Schlesinger on industrialization
- Anthony Sampson on decolonization
- Ward Just on war
- Peter Jankowitsch on totalitarianism
- Patricia Wells on gastronomy
- Shizuo Tsuji on culinary civilization
- Carl Sagan on the ethic of the future
- P. J. O'Rourke on travel
- Hebe Dorsey on partying
- William Safire on words
- Souren Melikian on art auctions
- Arthur Schlesinger on industrialization
- Gloria Steinem on feminism
- Michael Ledeen on movies
- Oliver Todd on bridge
- Jim Hoagland on propaganda
- Gloria Steinem on feminism
- William Bayley on cars
- Richard Reeves on competition
- Flora Lewis on May 1968
- Mary Blume on the IHT
- Gloria Steinem on feminism
- William McNeill on technology
- Don Cook on the postwar era
- Edward Behr on movies
- Michael Ledeen on bridge
- Oliver Todd on cultural crises
- Jim Hoagland on propaganda
- Gloria Steinem on feminism
- Anthony on decolonization
- Flora Lewis on May 1968
- Mary Blume on the IHT
- Arthur on industry
- Anthony on decolonization
- Will on television
- Don on film

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS		
You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.		
TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
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CHIEF, APPLICATION SYSTEMS DEV. & SUPPORT		Int'l Organization.
Chief, End-User Computing & Office Systems		Int'l Organization.
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If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferraro, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel. (1) 46 37 93 64. Telex 612 832.

Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Realism About Moscow

Last week an autumn summit meeting looked like it would be the day, and the week rang with speeches about U.S.-Soviet relations. Addressing Russians and Americans gathered in Chautauqua, New York, Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, President Reagan and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey gave the topic very different turns. Yet their speeches all made one compelling point.

As Mikhail Gorbachev starts to restructure the Soviet Union, the relationship between the superpowers could undergo a restructuring of its own. The U.S. response is only now being developed, but the subject has seized America's imagination.

Mr. Cuomo's speech was marked by lofty sentiment welcoming change. "This is the time to begin to recognize an end to the cold war that for 40 years has chilled peace in the name of self-protection," he told the conferees, with little recognition of why it has so long endured. He spoke of embarking on "a new realism" and of scoring old stereotypes, but skipped lightly over the depth of the divisions. It was little more than a host's welcoming speech.

Mr. Reagan's words began from Los Angeles. Yet he gave a very different idea of what change requires. If the Russians would tear down the Berlin Wall, withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, rescind the Brezhnev doctrine and open up their military bud-

geting and planning process, then true change could come about. This was the speech of a president in the throes of a policy debate. It followed hard upon America's easing of its demands for verification in the impending intermediate-range missile agreement, giving the impression that the president was playing to critics on his right.

Mr. Bradley, constrained neither by protocol nor by negotiating politics, gave the fullest and most thoughtful exposition of U.S.-Soviet relations. He reached out to the peoples of both countries, urging them to ponder what they share: love of the land, literature, a history of revolution and nation-building. He tried to explain what Americans find incomprehensible about the Soviet Union: its secrecy, its aversion to freedom of speech and religion. To proceed together, he said, the two peoples must achieve a much clearer understanding of each other than their fears and misperceptions have permitted. Soberly and slowly, the two peoples thus might indeed change history.

After dreary decades, it is a time for hope. But not for illusions: neither those implied by Mr. Reagan, that the differences are really not so great, nor Mr. Bradley's presumption that the Russians will make themselves over in America's image if properly instructed. The time is for dreams, yes, but practical ones. Mr. Bradley wrote the text of the week.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Another Coup Attempt

Contemptible Sabotage

One thing needs to be well understood by disaffected Philippine soldiers, would-be juntas and the friends of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile: Their repeated attempts to capsize the legal government of the Philippines are regarded as acts of political vandalism by most of the world. Had this latest attempt succeeded, most other countries—including the United States—would have regarded it as criminal and treated it accordingly.

Some of the coup makers had evidently persuaded themselves that because they claim to be fervently anti-communist, conservative governments abroad would receive them with sympathy. That was a gross mistake. The crucial distinction is that President Corason Aquino's government is a genuine democracy, while the coup makers have something quite different in mind. When the fighting broke out on Friday, President Reagan immediately and forcefully warned them that his support for Mrs. Aquino is unqualified. They would be wise to take him at his word.

The attacks were the fifth coup attempt since Mrs. Aquino came to power 18 months ago. Some of the others were pretty inept, and the government was lenient in dealing with the leaders—perhaps mistakenly. This latest affair was much more violent and bloody. Mrs. Aquino will no longer be able to let it pass. This time too many people died.

When Mr. Enrile took his seat as an elected senator two weeks ago, a lot of people in the Philippines took that as a very good sign. It meant, they thought, that the probability of further military subversion had declined and that the opposition to Mrs. Aquino had turned to constitutional and parliamentary methods. But Mr. Enrile is a man who changes sides easily and remorselessly.

As defense minister under the departed Ferdinand Marcos, he played a large part in

the revolution in early 1986 when he swung to Mrs. Aquino's side. She rewarded him by making him her defense minister—until, last November, his connection to a succession of plots had become too close for any president to tolerate. His relationship to the most recent assault is not yet clear, but its nominal leader is one of his close associates.

While the government's enemies have made themselves felt, it demonstrably has many friends as well. Most of the army is thought to remain absolutely loyal to it, as well as most of the population. That is another reason why these repeated attempts by a small minority to subvert the new government deserve the world's contempt.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Aquino Mustn't Fall

Filipinos and Americans hasten to rally around President Aquino, faced with a deadly serious coup attempt. The support surges up for good reason: The return of Ferdinand Marcos or his cronies will not work for the Philippines and will not wash with Americans. There should be no doubt left about that. The only beneficiaries of a coup would be the gods of misery—would-be dictators and communists.

Fortunately, it is too soon, only 18 months, to have forgotten the last days of the Marcos regime. Corruption was rampant, with Marcos cronies looting the country's assets. A communist insurgency was rapidly winning recruits from the growing ranks of disaffected Filipinos.

The fall of the Aquino government would be a disaster for the Philippines. It would enhance the communist cause by again alienating those who now hold the political middle ground. It would fracture Manila's current good relations with Washington.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

New Light on a Crisis

The Cuban missile crisis has become the textbook case of how to win and lose in the nuclear age. According to the lore, John Kennedy went eyeball to eyeball with Nikita Khrushchev, and the Soviet leader blinked and removed his missiles from Cuba. Twenty-five years later, the story is not so simple, and it teaches more than toughness.

The more that becomes known, the clearer it becomes that the United States was operating with enormous strategic superiority. All the Kennedy talk about Moscow opening up a "missile gap" was nonsense. Increasingly it seems that the last thing the two leaders desired was direct confrontation. President Kennedy was prepared to go much further in the search for compromises than he and his aides ever let on in 1962.

New evidence of that was reported in Sunday's New York Times Magazine. President Kennedy ordered Secretary of State Dean Rusk to lay the ground for a previously unknown concession to Moscow. The president enjoined him to tell only one person, who, on further instructions, was to transmit the concession to U. Thant, the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Mr. Rusk kept the secret until last March, when policy makers in the 13-day crisis met to remember. The concession, never actually proffered, was this: U. Thant was to propose that the United States remove its missiles from Turkey in return for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. The United States would agree.

Until that point in the crisis, in return for the Soviet missile withdrawal, President Kennedy had pledged only not to invade Cuba. He had also authorized Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, to tell the Soviet ambassador of the intention to take the American Jupiter missiles out of Turkey.

The president's brother was to stress that

this was not a trade, because Washington planned to remove the Jupiters in any event. He was also to impress on the Soviet envoy that if Moscow so much as hinted at a deal, all bets were off. President Kennedy's judgment, shared by his advisers, was that even the suggestion of a trade would reward secret Soviet transgressions in Cuba, undermine the Atlantic alliance and make John F. Kennedy look exceedingly weak.

The Rusk revelation shows that the president was willing to accept an explicit trade, even though that would have cost him dearly politically. Mr. Kennedy was struggling to find a way to end a crisis in which he found the chances of nuclear war to be "between one out of three and even," as recorded by Theodore Sorensen, his speech writer.

Moscow clearly bears the overwhelming burden of guilt for the crisis. It deployed the missiles in Cuba secretly and lied about it. But John Kennedy was not without blame. He had campaigned charging that President Eisenhower had let Moscow gain superiority in nuclear arms—the famous "missile gap."

The charge was untrue. At the time of the missile crisis, America had 2,000 long-range missiles, the Soviet Union less than 100. But the charge generated political hysteria that did not stop with the 1960 election. It came back to haunt John Kennedy.

The actual gap, in America's favor, was also recalled by the men who gathered to reconstruct those 13 days of October, days deeply etched into gold Tiffany calendars that the president later gave each of them. With exceptions, the group chose to remember that he was prepared, as McGeorge Bundy put it, "to go the extra mile to avoid a conflict, and to absorb whatever political costs." Perhaps so. Yet the story they told 25 years ago was much more frightening.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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OPINION

Her Enemies Prove Her Success, but Much Is Left to Do

By Peter Schmeisser

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The coup attempt that has gripped the Philippines is not a precursor to collapse but rather a symptom of stability. The fifth uprising in President Corason Aquino's tenure is also an act of desperation by extremists who fear that the middle ground in politics is growing.

The drafting of a constitution, the rescheduling of elections, the convening of Congress in July have all been cornerstones in a more stable national government. Like the occupation of the Manila hotel and Ferdinand Marcos's aborted invasion, the current outburst is a backlash against such democratic developments.

In short, moderate democracy coupled with the slow-moving bureaucracy of measured governance are poisons to extremists on the right and left of the political spectrum.

Right-wing militarists like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who reportedly led the revolt, and guerrillas representing the communist New People's Army stand to see much of their support and clout diminished when Congress and the Aquino administration are more firmly established. Leaders on either fringe, recognizing that the era of armed coups may soon be supplanted by an era of congressional panels and legislation, are scrambling to keep President Aquino off balance.

Last spring, for example, New People's Army strategists and their rightist counter-

parts, discouraged by stalled campaigns in the provinces, shifted their battle lines to Manila streets. Three months of bombings and assassinations of police officers have followed.

This new urban assault has had little effect on the 18-year-old war against communist insurgents. It was not intended to. The summer

The most glaring failure is land reform, which was a principal plank in the presidential campaign.

of urban violence, culminating in this latest episode, was aimed at crippling the new enemy: the Aquino administration and Congress.

In an interview late last month, New People's Army assassins summed up the radical position. Explaining that even modest reforms would undercut their support, one said: "Our clear opposition is government — a government that works slowly and does not cheat."

But if President Aquino is enduring the growing pains of success, she is also confronted by past and present failures. The most

glaring of these is land reform, a principal plank in her presidential campaign.

All efforts to restructure her country's feudal agricultural economy were put off until the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in July. The watered-down proposal, which carefully avoids grappling with contentious issues like reorganization of existing sugar and coconut plantations, disappointed many of Mrs. Aquino's supporters who viewed the program as too little, too late.

President Aquino should have considered land reform in the wake of her considerable election mandate. Instead she fumbled the issue, turning it over to a Manila newspaper publisher, "Join with landowners to emancipate land reform" beyond recognition.

Land reform remains the leading issue on Mrs. Aquino's agenda. Until she shows resolve to enact more than cosmetic changes in the hacienda system, the communist insurgency will continue to enjoy support among landless and unemployed Filipinos.

Renewed clashes between government troops and the communists have consistently accomplished only two things. They have displaced thousands of rural poor and have lent credibility to radicals like Colonel Honasan. The most effective offensive that Philippine

leaders could mount against the New People's Army is an economic front.

The 18 months that followed the 1986 revolution has not only made land redistribution more difficult, they have complicated the task of ending the Philippines.

Long speeches by Philippine congressmen warning the inadequate agrarian reform would not inspire them. Already several congressional relief organizations are reluctant to provide large sums of financial and material aid to Manila, preferring to circumvent the Philippine government and administer the assistance themselves.

What Mrs. Aquino did to assist Mrs. Aquino in the struggle for stability? In addition to the firm hold on Mr. Marcos in Honolulu and pledging unwavering support for Mrs. Aquino and her government, Washington should embrace the current land reform proposals despite its flaws. Aid should specifically be earmarked to purchase land for cooperative or tools for cultivation, would be a wise cash payment for future relations with Mrs. Aquino and her successor.

Mr. Schmeisser is a writer who has lived and worked in the Philippines and written on land reform and politics there. He contributed this column to the New York Times.

Dealing With Moscow: The 'New Realism' Doesn't Erase the Old

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Mario Cuomo certainly can make a beautiful speech. He did it again the other day, talking about Soviet-American relations. It was a speech full of hope and emotions about the future, soaring above doubt and detail.

The governor of New York can make an even better speech in private about what he really had in mind when he spoke in public. Ambiguities are cleared up, problems are answered or at least acknowledged, deep moral differences are stated instead of leaped over, the lean prose of

Speaking plainly about things that the Russians know to be true is not picking unnecessary fights but dealing with them as equals.

reality is confronted, replacing the plump poetry of the dream orated. Before a large Soviet-American discussion group in Chautauqua, New York, the governor called for a "new realism" between the two countries. He spoke of the stupidity of spending trillions on arms while millions of people around the world lived in desperation. He admitted certain differences in attitude between the two societies and said the time was at hand for an end to the cold war that the great powers had "endured" for so long.

Hell-Bent Toward an Arms Control Treaty

FOR once, the Reagan administration's right-wing critics are on the mark. The administration is hell-bent on signing an arms control treaty before Mr. Reagan leaves office. Almost any treaty, however rash or defective, will do. The no-concessions-barred policy began to erode last fall at the sudden Reykjavik summit, a center-brained exercise in bidding that soon collapsed of its own absurdity. Unfortunately, no such collapse is in prospect for the far riskier gamble inherent in the pending "intermediate-range force" treaty talks.

On the day the intermediate-range systems are removed, the military balance on the European continent will tip decisively in the Soviet's favor. Zero-zero will render the Soviet Union stronger militarily in Europe than it has been for a generation. And this state of affairs will have been ushered in by the president who spent most of his first term denouncing Soviet deceitfulness. The reversal would be comic if it weren't so very dangerous.

—Edwin M. Yoder Jr. in The Washington Post

A Simple Idea at the Right Time Can Do Wonders

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

This is the first of two articles.

He stated his bold innovation in the simplest language: "The basic instruments of war between our two great empires have been made from the resources: coal and iron, of both France and Germany, on the borders of the Rhine River. The recurrent inevitability of war will not be reversed by nice feelings or good speeches. Let us go to the very root of things and propose that France and Germany put all their steel-making

'We must find a completely different way,' Mendès-France said before the Geneva talks.

capacities in one common pool, governed by one common authority.

"This supranational agency will be controlled by a common board chosen by both parliaments, with its own executives. No part, whatsoever, of French or German coal mining or steel-making capacities should remain outside the control of this new and common High Authority."

The Coal-Steel Pool was set up. One by one, the other concerned nations — Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg — joined this first basic pact, forming the six-nation Community. And then, year after year, they decided together, following the pool's logic, to enlarge the concept and the authority, giving birth to the European Economic Community. The movement, reversing centuries of history, had become irreversible.

That episode, the birth of a new Europe, shows the results that the clarity of one mind can have, at the right moment. Can it be an inspiration for our new, larger challenges of today?

Consider another example. If difficult decisions were required for the complex construction of Europe, they were dwarfed by one public policy problem of historical dimension: How, for all of us, to accept and manage the end of the colonial era for Western civilization, the end of our control of so many, and such large, Western-dominated countries in Asia

and the Pacific, Africa and the Indian Ocean, Latin America and the South Atlantic. One name became the symbol of it all, then and now: Vietnam.

The man who understood that problem earliest, with the same bold simplicity that Monnet applied to Europe, was Pierre Mendès-France, a French prime minister of the mid-1950s, to whom I was then a junior aide. His finest hour came after the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu.

Mendès-France had to extricate, with honor and a reasonable ceasefire, a large part of the French army. Before going to the peace talks in Geneva, in the summer of 1954, he had to find a way to change radically the terms of the encounter. One fifth of the French military force in Vietnam had been crushed in the battle of Dien Bien Phu. We had to face defeat, pure and simple, and still try to negotiate a decent peace settlement.

Today the same delicate question is still with us all: How to avoid, or abandon, positions of precarious military domination without creating a chain of disorders both in the distant countries involved and in the psyche of our own people.

One evening, before the peace meeting, the staff was working on various diplomatic options. Taking me into another room, Mendès-France, refusing to be pressured either by the heavy machine of state or by the infinite international rules of protocol, told me in simple terms his essential intuition.

"We must find a completely different way. If, in the comfort of habits, we start negotiating, in classical terms, all the issues of such a complicated peace, one by one, two disasters will become inevitable. First, it will be endless. They can drag on for months and even more. Second, during this terrible cascade of protracted negotiations we shall get into deeper and deeper military involvement."

"In the end there will be nothing to negotiate, only to abandon. So one must number one, right now, is time. Time is against us. Think about it."

I came back to him with a simple suggestion: Refuse to be dragged into endless negotiations by giving the op-

portunity to be saying: "What will you have? I'll take vanilla."

And in the speech the cold war seemed to be something that just happened somehow. The occupation of Poland, the Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania were never mentioned. They were wrapped in the cold war unpleasantness and it was the "two mighty nations" that had to "endure" it, not the victims. The governor says he did not deal with them because he did not have 13 minutes, was addressing Soviet guests and was looking to build bridges, not pick fights.

Speaking plainly about things that the Russians know to be true is not picking unnecessary fights but dealing with them as equals — not a "well ordered" society? He seemed to be saying: "What will you have? I'll take vanilla."

Why a Good Reagan Speech Flopped

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why is it when Ronald Reagan speaks seriously and makes good sense on the most vital matters, that his words no longer carry weight?

Last week, he made the best speech on relations with the Soviet Union since his appearance at Westminster in 1982. He set forth a world view with intellectual coherence and a minimum of schmalz.

Mr. Reagan, dared to remind us of the euphoria of the Great Powers in the meeting at Yalta in 1945, and of how Churchill's fears of Stalin's duplicity were realized. After the agreements of that summit, "the Yalta guarantees of freedom and human rights in Eastern Europe became undone."

For a president whose sherpas are even now preparing a summit, to speak of the hopes dashed by the Russians after Yalta is reassuring. President Reagan is promising not to take the failing Ford's path.

Mr. Reagan stated his purpose: "our commitment to public candor about the nature of totalitarian rule and about the ultimate objective of United States foreign policy — peace, yes, but world freedom as well." Emphasis on "the extension of freedom" is catnip to conservatives

and bitter apple to accommodationists. He acknowledged the "interesting changes in the Soviet Union" but suggested that we not go overboard on glasnost: "We must deal with the Soviet Union as it has been and as it is, not as we would hope it to be."

The president indicated how deeply he could speak louder than words. In April of 1987, we asked that a date be set this year for rapid and complete withdrawal from Afghanistan. By June, that the Soviets join in alleviating the divisions of Berlin and begin with the dismantling of the Berlin Wall; that the Soviets move toward self-determination in East Europe and rescind the Brezhnev doctrine.

And he urged the Russians to "show some glasnost in your military affairs" by publishing a valid budget of military expenditures that would reveal the size and composition of the armed forces, as America does. Such authentic steps toward openness go beyond hands-across-the-sea rhetoric, or the political rehabilitation of the anti-Stalinist Nikolai Bukharin.

Soviet propagandists frown at Mr. Reagan's tone; he is showing how far

the Russians have to go to make genuine changes in foreign policy, and they don't want anybody to be reminded of that, least of all East Europeans. But that is what Mr. Reagan promised to do, urging Moscow to "fulfill the promises made at Yalta but never acted upon. Perhaps it is not too much to ask for initial steps toward democratic rule and free elections. And I hope to address this matter more fully before the United Nations General Assembly."

This Reagan speech was piped to the conference of Russians and Americans organized by John Wallach at Chautauqua, New York. It contrasted vividly with the eloquent welcome given by New York's Governor Mario Cuomo. In his first venture into foreign affairs, Mr. Cuomo missed the gravitas train, grasping at what he said was "a new era" to move toward "dramatic changes" in the Soviet Union. He seemed to be angling for an invitation to tea with Mikhail Gorbachev when the governor visits Moscow next month. Although the Cuomo "new realism" smacked of the old moral relativism, the Reagan tone resonated in Democratic Senator Bill Bradley's sobered speech later in the proceedings.

The president speaks cheerfully on the central issue. Why did his words have so little impact at home? Lamebrains is too glib an answer; he has time to act.

Nor is the public's disbelief in his Iran-contra protestations the main source of his fast declining relevance, because such shuffling disbelief has not turned to active distrust.

One reason for the wretchedness of his speech: "Even on-site inspectors are not a panacea." His verification requirements are rapidly eroding on the pretense of protecting U.S. missile secrets. The Reagan administration's backing away from the mutual on-site inspection that the United States has sought for years. Mr. Gorbachev called the verification bluff and Mr. Reagan is folding his cards.

That is why a solid speech vanished into California's evanescent mists.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Exit Spendthrift

NEW YORK — Mr. Irving Childs, a young man of twenty-six years, the most spectacular spendthrift Broadway has ever known, died [on Aug. 29] of pneumonia. In five years he had thrown away nearly \$1,000,000. Mr. Childs inherited from his father's estate an income of \$100,000 a year on his twenty-first birthday, and he later came into a further inheritance, which he employed in Stock Exchange operations, with "Aladdin's lamp" luck. He secured his own appointment as Deputy Sheriff and carried a pair of gold handcuffs and a gold revolver studded with gems. He was known to Broadway detectives, and often, when some unknown person was to be made, Mr. Childs bribed a detective to permit him to arrest the prisoner. Anyone who could introduce him as Mr. Irving Childs, the famous detective, could always borrow money from him.

1937: A Nazi Network

STUTTGART — An exhibition of "educational sections" of the foreign organization of the Nazi party, which was opened here [on Aug. 30], threw a revealing light on the vast network of Nazi activities in foreign countries under the guidance and control of the Nazi home organization. The exhibition is devoted to cultural and educational work of the foreign organization. It consists of maps showing the four years' growth of the National Socialist movement among Germans abroad. These have been established now function in all countries where Germans are domiciled, including the United States. The organization is to foster the spirit of National Socialism among Germans residing abroad and to bind them closely to the Fatherland. To this end the organization publishes 37 newspapers, weeklies in foreign countries.

A MESSAGE TO POPE JOHN PAUL II FROM THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER



This photograph shows over 250,000 signed petitions from Americans of all walks of life calling upon Pope John Paul II to formally recognize the State of Israel.

As you prepare to leave on your visit to the United States, we feel compelled by recent events, and especially in view of your historic letter of August 8, to say to you publicly what we have already expressed to you privately.

These are critical times in the relations between the Vatican and the Jewish people: Times that need more than dialogue and kind words, times worthy of a noble deed.

For 20 centuries, the Church has isolated the Jewish people. Through pogroms and persecution, it extended its hand more often to the perpetrators than to the victims. It was too long in coming before Pope John XXIII reached out across the abyss with the comforting words, "I am Joseph your Brother."

But today these words ring hollow, not only because of the trumpets that heralded the arrival of Kurt Waldheim to the Vatican, but even more so because of the deep silence signifying refusal to bear witness to the ultimate sign of Jewish renewal, the creation of the democratic State of Israel.

Your Eminence, the Vatican has full relations with 116 nations, among them democracies,

communist regimes, and totalitarian states. It has full relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba, Augusto Pinochet's Chile, and the Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. In the 1930's the Vatican recognized Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

In June 1987, Cardinal Glemp established a commission to recommend steps on how to secure full Vatican diplomatic recognition of General Jaruzelski's Poland, the regime that crushed Solidarity.

But in tragic irony, almost 40 years after the creation of the Jewish State, the Vatican still refuses to fulfill the spirit of Pope John XXIII's "I am Joseph your Brother." It does not recognize Israel as an equal among nations deserving full diplomatic relations.

Your Eminence, however we may want to, we cannot turn back the clock of history. It is too late for the Holy See to speak out on behalf of the Jews who perished in the Holocaust. But it is within the Church's power to bear witness clearly and unequivocally regarding the Jewish State.

No one is better prepared to do this — than the Pope who suffered at the hands of the Nazis — who prayed at Auschwitz and Majdanek — who visited

the synagogue in Rome — the Pope who said "I wish we could create ever newer opportunities for showing 'what G-d would like the developing history of humanity to be: a fraternal journey in which we accompany one another'..."

Let history record that it was this Pope who stepped forward in the name of peace and reconciliation to recognize the Jewish State, and through it the most compelling event in the 2,000-year diaspora of the Jewish people.

I would like to add my voice to the Center's ongoing campaign urging the Vatican to establish full diplomatic relations with the State of Israel.

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U.S. Must Suspend Aid If a Coup Succeeds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States "by law" would be forced to suspend military aid to the Philippines if a military coup attempt succeeded, a high-ranking State Department official said Sunday.

"Under our law, we're obliged to suspend military aid when a coup succeeds," said Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs. He made the comment in an NBC television interview when asked what pressure the United States could have brought to bear against the Philippine military if Friday's coup attempt had succeeded.

Mr. Armacost added that President Corason C. Aquino had "put the fundamentals in place" to battle the communist insurgency by establishing "a legitimate government" that is undertaking necessary economic reforms.

The White House, meanwhile, has said that President Ronald Reagan was relieved that the revolt had been quelled and that he reaffirmed his vigorous support for Mrs. Aquino's government.

"The president is gratified and relieved that President Aquino has resolved the crisis faced by his government over the past two days," said the White House statement, released Saturday.

"The president was deeply distressed by the injury suffered by President Aquino's son and the deaths and injuries of the numerous victims, both military and civilian, of these unfortunate events," it continued.

"The president wishes to express his wholehearted support and that of his administration, the Congress and the American people for President Aquino and the democratic principles he represents," it added. "The president is determined to continue working closely with President Aquino on behalf of her efforts to strengthen democracy in the Philippines."

Officials in the Departments of State and Defense told The Washington Post that there had been many reports of dissatisfaction in some elements of the Philippine military but that no warning of the coup attempt had been picked up by U.S. intelligence agencies.

"Nobody knew anything about the specifics of this," a Pentagon official said.

(AFP, Reuters, WP)

Aquino's Son Tells of Brush With Death During Coup

New York Times Service

MANILA — When the son of President Corason C. Aquino approached his house at 2 A.M. Friday, he noticed that the street lights were out and soldiers were lying on the ground nearby.

Assuming they were "our forces," Benigno S. Aquino 3d recalled Saturday, he stopped his white Mercedes-Benz and said: "We're on the same side. I'm Noyon Aquino." The soldiers opened fire, wounding him slightly and killing three of his bodyguards and seriously wounding the fourth.

With his left arm in a sling and his neck bandaged, Mr. Aquino told Saturday of pleading for his life as a soldier decided whether to shoot him again.

"I believe the rebels wanted to be sure we were killed," the president's son said. "Someone approached me and wanted to use my M-16. I pleaded with him and tried to reason it out with him and everything and he hesitated."

As the soldier hesitated, Mr. Aquino said, he prayed. "I was doing my act of contrition and all that," he said. "I was asking for more time because I didn't want to die like that." Mr. Aquino said he may have been spared because he was covered with blood and the soldiers may have thought he was more seriously wounded than he really was.

With the occupants of the cars dead or seriously wounded, he said, the soldiers poked among them, removing his wallet with 4,000 pesos (about \$200), a watch from a slain bodyguard, weapons and even a pair of shoes from one of the casualties. "You cannot really say these were idealistic soldiers," Mr. Aquino said.

MANILA: Delicate Military Role

(Continued from Page 1)

against the government, including the current rebellion, have little to say about large ideas like democracy or about nation-building.

"They speak of weak military and civilian leadership and of their perception that the government is soft on communist rebels while failing to respect its armed forces."

"The reason why we are doing this is the sad plight of the soldiers and the policemen," said Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who was dismissed late Friday after leading a takeover of Cebu City, 350 miles (560 kilometers) south of Manila.

"There are many things the government has done for the communists," he said, apparently referring to a cease-fire and amnesty and the freeing of political prisoners.

Whenever troops kill the guerrillas, "soldiers and policemen are accused of violating human rights," he said, while "no one raised a finger" when his men were killed in encounters with communist rebels.

Threats from the military have virtually halted any government move to punish human-rights violations committed during the tenure of Mr. Marcos.

Complaints like those of General Abenina are aimed not only at Mrs. Aquino but also at the military leadership of General Fidel V. Ramos, who foiled previous coup attempts, and of Defense Secretary Rafael M. Nieto, who has criticized the armed forces as being poorly trained and lazy.

The response of Mr. Aquino and General Ramos, the armed forces

chief of staff, showed a new toughness with the opponents in the military that could, eventually, result in growing support within the ranks.

Both have been viewed by soldiers and civilians as somewhat weak and indecisive, and there seems to be a hunger for strong leadership in a nation that has so far not realized the high hopes of February 1986.

In the past, mutineers have been treated gently in the apparent fear that strong moves would draw a backlash within the military. Colonel Honasan, rather than being punished after a series of coup threats last fall, was reassigned from Manila to a military training camp in central Luzon, from which he drew the bulk of his supporters during this rebellion.

But the absence of broader support within the armed forces may be a vindication of the policy enunciated by Mr. Nieto of slowly tightening the grip on malcontents in the hope that their cause and their support would fade. General Abenina quietly accepted his firing by General Ramos, and there was no immediate sign of a backlash.

The events appeared to show a disintegration in the tightly knit group of officers who, along with General Juan Ponce Enrile, the dismissed defense minister, had planned a coup against Mr. Marcos, the discovery of which had triggered the February 1986 revolt.

Though some members of that original group of reformist officers joined Colonel Honasan as leaders of Friday's mutiny, some prominent members whom the rebels claimed as allies apparently were not.

With the series of plots against the government, and with continuing reports of abuses on the battlefield against the communist insurgents, the military has not enjoyed a favorable image in the Philippines in recent months.

On Friday, many residents of Manila saw their armed forces in action for the first time, and they saw the soldiers defending rather than attacking their government.

"We've never seen them fight before," one resident said. "This is the first time we've observed them, and they're good."

AQUINO: 'Traitors' Warned

(Continued from Page 1)

the replacement of some cabinet members considered corrupt or incompetent.

"For the past eighteen months, it has become clear to me that General Ramos and I have begun to share common enemies," Mrs. Aquino said in her brief speech. "And also for the past eight months, I and General Ramos have crushed every threat to this government and our democracy."

Meanwhile Sunday, General Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister, broke his silence on the coup and denied in several interviews and published remarks that he had had any involvement.

"I was afraid that if I said anything, I would be implicated," General Enrile said in one radio interview. "I am already being blamed for this coup."

Mrs. Aquino dismissed General Enrile in November after military officials warned her that Colonel Honasan was about to lead a coup to overthrow Mrs. Aquino and install General Enrile in power.

Military officials and some news reports in Manila said Colonel Honasan escaped in a helicopter shortly before loyal government troops overran the burning military camp. But other witnesses said they had no recollection of a helicopter taking off.

Manila's Sunday newspapers were filled with speculation about Colonel Honasan's whereabouts, with one report placing him in the jungles of northern Luzon Island's Cagayan Valley region, where he is said to be organizing a huge rebel army for another coup attempt.

The fiercest fighting in the coup occurred in a two-and-a-half-hour battle Friday evening at Camp Aguinaldo, the national military headquarters in suburban Quezon City. Loyal troops had retaken the camp by Saturday morning.

In Cebu City, the regional commander, Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who supported the mutiny, handed over his command after being dismissed by General Ramos.

Revolutionary Guards Dominate Iranian Forces

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

TEHRAN — The Iranian Revolutionary Guards, once regarded as an undisciplined group that used suicide tactics and terrorism to supplement conventional military forces, are gaining such new power in the military establishment that they may now be its dominant component, diplomats from several nations say.

"There is no doubt," one diplomat in Tehran said, "the Pasdaran is getting stronger and stronger."

The Pasdaran, the Persian word for the guards, began as a paramilitary force that primarily carried out the Islamic revolution at home and sought to export it to other countries, such as Lebanon.

In a nation that distrusted its traditional military, built up under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the guards also were a force ready to combat counterrevolution. They were endowed with more ideological fervor than military might.

But people with experience of Iran before and after the 1979 revolution say the Revolutionary Guards are now well advanced in building a separate military organization that can equip and operate its own navy and army and even a fledgling air force.

The guards have about as many members — more than 350,000 — and perhaps exercise more influence than the main military services, which find themselves increasingly relegated to such operations as artillery bombardment, naval and air patrols and bombing attacks in the war with Iraq.

In the Gulf, where U.S. warships

are escorting Kuwaiti-owned oil tankers to protect them from attack, Revolutionary Guards in small boats have been more active and aggressive than the Iranian Navy. Diplomats and some American officials say they believe that the guards are responsible for laying mines ahead of U.S. convoys.

In the land war, they are taking command of major operations that normally would have been handled by the army, according to diplomats in Tehran.

But more important than the guards' active military role, the diplomats say, is their greater control over war strategy, the mobilization of the Iranian economy behind the war effort and even the conduct of foreign policy.

Diplomats say they doubt that the guards will rely exclusively on "human wave" attacks, once their standard tactic, if a new round of offensives is staged under their control. The guards have learned that this approach is too costly in lives and militarily ineffectual. Thus it is thought that commando attacks will begin to predominate, along with offensives against land targets that are lightly defended.

The diplomats also say that the Revolutionary Guards organized and led the seizures early this month of the Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian embassies in Tehran. In doing so, the guards exerted telling influence over the nominal authority of the Foreign Ministry, forcing it into a confrontation with Saudi Arabia that has yet to subside.

According to diplomats in Tehran and other experts on Iranian affairs, the most impressive change in the guards has been their move

in the last year to control the production of their weapons. Iran, which faces the possibility of an arms embargo imposed by the United Nations, has recently stressed that it can make much of its own weaponry.

"They have their own arms production," a diplomat in Tehran said. "They have factories here. They get a priority treatment for the supply of the factories."

In recent weeks, Iran has reported designing and building a small submarine, an aircraft of undisclosed ability and mines of the sort

that the guards may be laying in the Gulf's shipping channels.

The Iranian ambassador to China was quoted recently as saying that Silkorm anti-ship missiles installed at bases near the Strait of Hormuz were not purchased from China, as the United States has said. He said they were produced in Iran by copying a similar Soviet missile that was captured from Iraq.

Diplomats and businessmen closely involved in Iranian industrial affairs give some credence to the claims.

One diplomat said he doubted that Iran could make a true copy of a Silkorm. But he said a missile with the same airframe and a comparable rocket motor might have been devised, although it probably would be less accurate than the original.

Among the questions that puzzle foreign military analysts is exactly who commands the overall organization of the guards. Two men hold the top posts: Mohsen Rafiqzadeh, a cabinet minister for the Revolutionary Guards, and Mohsen Rezaei, who is their military commander.

U.S. Aide Deplores Timing of Attacks

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Reagan administration official said Sunday that Iraq's resumption of attacks on Iranian ships in the Gulf was "very regrettable, extremely unfortunate" and conceded that the action would increase the risk of Iran retaliating with similar raids on U.S.-protected Kuwaiti oil tankers.

The official, Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, added that the timing of the Iraqi attacks was particularly "deplorable" since they came at a time when Iran was under considerable international pressure to accept a United Nations Security Council resolution demanding a total cease-fire in the seven-year war.

Mr. Armacost said "undoubtedly the risks are increased" for the

U.S.-escorted Kuwaiti tankers as a result of the Iraqi attacks, at least if Iranian statements are taken "at face value."

"We have a larger array of ships ourselves in the Gulf," he said. "In one sense that exposes us somewhat more."

He was referring to the more than 30 U.S. warships assembled in the Gulf or nearby northern Arabian Sea to deal with any Iranian attacks on the reflagged Kuwaiti ships.

But the State Department official defended the big U.S. military buildup there, saying that "by accumulating great power we also have a greater capacity to defend ourselves and to deter any provocation directed against us or those ships we're protecting."

Mr. Armacost was careful to say that the United States did not "condone" the resumption of Iraqi

attacks on Iranian oil facilities in the Gulf. But he also sought to balance the U.S. condemnation of the Iraqi action by saying the Iraqi decision was "not entirely unexpected" and even "understandable" in light of Iran's failure to accept the UN cease-fire resolution, passed by the Security Council on July 20, and continued Iranian attacks in the ground war.

Mr. Armacost, speaking on NBC's "Meet the Press" television program, said Iraq had been warning that a failure by Iran to comply with the UN resolution "would leave them in a position where they couldn't allow the ground war to continue and escalate despite the Security Council resolution without some response in the Gulf."

Referring to the timing, he said, "So I find it deplorable, but I also say in terms of its interests it's understandable."

He said the United States shared Iraq's demand for a comprehensive cease-fire on land, sea and air. "It's up to Iran to declare itself firmly in support of and in compliance with the Security Council resolution," he added.

Nonetheless, several administration officials privately expressed their considerable irritation at the Iraqi decision to break the 45-day lull in the so-called "tanker war." They also indicated their concern that it could undermine U.S.-led international diplomatic efforts to step up the pressure on Iran to accept a cease-fire.

In London, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said he was "dismayed" by the Iraqi action. He said it constituted "a dangerous escalation" in the war.

GULF: Iran's Tankers Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

ging of oil tankers owned by Kuwait, said Sunday that Iraq's allies would be attacked no matter what flag they flew.

Kuwait supports Iraq in the nearly seven-year war, giving it financial aid and ports at which to land weapons replacements.

"The way has been paved for a retaliatory attack," the newspaper, Jomhouri Islami said in an editorial. "Any vessel belonging to participants alongside Baghdad in the imposed war, regardless of the flag they have hoisted, will be attacked."

The United States has extended protection to half of Kuwait's 22-tanker oil fleet under a complex plan designed to thwart Soviet influence in the Gulf and reassure centrist Arab nations that Washington can be depended upon despite its secret-arms deals to Iran.

During the voyage of the first such convoy, in July, its main ship, the supertanker Bridgeton, struck a mine, an incident for which the U.S. Navy effort was unprepared. Since then, the U.S. presence has grown to the point where it requires a second, more senior admiral in command.

The U.S. effort drew threats Sunday from Jomhouri Islami. The clergy newspaper accused Kuwait of audacity in relaying its tankers to gain U.S. Soviet, and now possibly British protection.

"Its associates will have to pay," the newspaper said.

UN Finances Anti-Drug Plan

Agence France-Press

ACAPULCO, Mexico — The United Nations has donated \$400 million to the state of Guerrero for a program to develop jobs in agriculture and related industries to give peasants an incentive to stop growing profitable narcotics like marijuana and poppy, from which heroin is refined.



One of the thousands of billboards put up by a French advertising agency to help the government promote a higher national birthrate. This one proclaims "Life is just sex." The corner box says "France needs children."

BIRTHS: A Vital French Statistic Increases a Tad for Third Straight Year

(Continued from Page 1)

could be true — the story was not that improbable. In any case, no French child was chosen.

Two years ago, an advertising agency bought billboard space all over the country at its own expense to paste up huge posters of pretty, well-fed, blue-eyed, pink babies as a larger-than-life reminder to the French of their patriotic duty.

The issue is one that has its echoes all over the political spectrum. Asked recently whether France was in an irreversible economic decline, an aide to President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, pointed to the birthrate as an indication that France was doing better than its neighbors and could therefore ride any crisis in the long term because of its constant rejuvenation.

On the far right, the National Front headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen also has taken up the banner, arguing for a higher birthrate to keep France great and complaining that any rise in the current rate really comes from France's immigrant population.

"There's nothing wrong with the birthrate," Mr. Le Pen said at a recent rally, denouncing other politicians. "Except that we're not the ones who are making the babies."

Mr. Le Pen has coined the term "le melting-potisme" to describe the views on population held by his rivals who, in turn, accuse him of racism.

In 1985, the conservative Le Figaro Magazine caused an uproar by publishing a cover showing Marie-Anne, the symbol of France, wearing a Moslem veil decorated with a rosette of blue, white and red, the national colors. A headline asked: "Will the French Still Be French in 2015?"

Senior members of the then-Socialist government condemned the cover and an accompanying article as provocative and racist. The article predicted that the non-European immigrant population would grow to such an extent that French culture and identity would be endangered.

The demographic institute's latest statistics, however, showed that 11.2 percent of the 779,000 babies born in France in 1986 were of foreign stock, a drop of 0.5 percent over 1985.

The issue is not confined to France. In "The Birth Death," a book published recently in the United States, Ben J. Wattenberg, a syndicated columnist who formerly advised several Democratic politicians, warned that a decline in the birthrate in the industrial world would weaken the political, military and cultural position of industrial nations.

At least nine miners were killed and 300 were injured during clashes between miners and mine guards and in fighting between supporters and opponents of the strike.

Black miners are paid an average of about \$500 (€240) a month, roughly one-third the amount of white miners.

Anglo-American said it welcomed the settlement but Mr. Godsell refused to call it a victory. "We had to follow a certain path," he said. "I think we followed it very reluctantly."

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The rules, the latest in a long series of media curbs by the South African government, empower the government to bypass the courts in banning or censoring newspapers.

frontation in South Africa between white-owned industry and black labor. Previous mine strikes have crumbled in days.

But analysis said the union's failure to gain concessions on pay marked a setback.

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trial countries and diminish the global influence of Western democracy.

Lester Brown, president of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based organization researching global resource and environmental issues, told The New York Times that "there is something racist" in Mr. Wattenberg's arguments. Denying this, Mr. Wattenberg said he believed that Western values should be defended as the values of "prosperity and freedom."

Another more mundane reason to want to keep birthrates high in the industrial world, even at a time of global over-population and of a seemingly intractable unemployment problem, is simply to ensure that enough young people are around to do the work and finance the extra social security and pensions that their elders, living longer thanks to better health care, are going to need in the next century.

Although the 1.84 figure represents an increase, the demographic institute's report said that "this variation should not cause any illusions" and it pointed out that the figure was still close to France's lowest ever, 1.78 in 1983.

But when comparisons were made, France turned out to have a higher birthrate than most of its north European neighbors, despite the legalization of abortion and the widespread use of contraceptive methods. Only Ireland, where the most recent statistics, for 1984, showed an annual birthrate of 2.54 babies, was ahead.

The report said that Greece was even with France while the West German rate was 1.36 babies, lagging behind East Germany with 1.7, Spain with 1.65, Sweden with 1.74 and Italy, with a low of 1.4.

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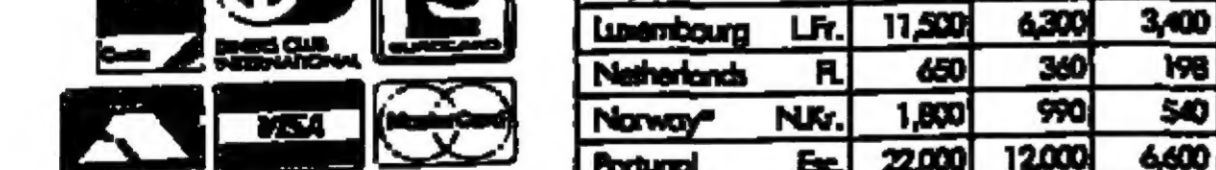
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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilleries

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Citibank Trust	\$ 60	2009	1/4	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1997 and 1/4 over thereafter, payable monthly. Average life 7 to 8 years. Fees 0.10%. Pass-through trust mortgages.
NHL Second Funding	\$ 100	2014	0.275	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1994 and 1/4 over thereafter. Average life 7 years. Fees 0.60%. Mortgage backed notes. Additional \$11 million privately placed.
FIXED-COUPON						
Merrill Lynch	\$200	1989	8%	101	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
Portipankki	\$30	1990	7 1/2	101 1/2	—	Noncallable. Redemption amount will be linked to dollar/yen exchange rate. Fees 13%. Denominations \$1 million.
Sears Roebuck	\$250	1990	8%	100 1/2	99.10	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
GMAC	ECU 100	1989	7 1/2	101	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
Vienna City	ECU 53	1994	8%	101 1/2	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
Montreal City	CS 70	1990	10 1/2	101 1/2	99.25	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus 60	1990	13%	101.40	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 11%.
Morubeni Int'l Finance	¥ 5,000	1992	7 1/4	101 1/2	—	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be 55% in yen and 45% in Aus, with a fixed exchange rate of 100.50 yen per Aus. Fees 11%.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Aoki	\$100	1992	open	100	98.50	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.
Asahi Glass	\$250	1992	3	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2.061 yen per share and at 142.70 yen per dollar. Fees 24%. \$200 million issued in Europe and \$50 million in Asia.
Hanwa	\$190	1992	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.
Inf'l Paper	\$200	2002	5 1/4	100	99.50	Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at \$68 1/2 per share, at 22 1/2% premium. Fees 24%.
Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha	\$ 50	1992	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 763 yen per share and at 143.00 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Kinki Nippon Railway	\$200	1994	open	100	97.75	Coupon indicated at 4 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Mitsubishi Cable Industries	\$100	1992	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 653 yen per share and at 143.40 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Nichimen	\$100	1992	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.
Nippon Coinco	\$ 60	1992	3 1/4	100	100.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,702 yen per share and at 143.90 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Nippon Denko	\$ 70	1992	3 1/4	100	100.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 844 yen per share and at 142.50 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Nishinbo Industries	\$150	1992	open	100	100.00	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.
Sanyo-Kokusaku Pulp	\$130	1992	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 593 yen per share and at 142.70 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Shimano Industrial	\$ 50	1992	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 924 yen per share and at 145.00 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Texas Instruments	\$300	2002	2 1/4	100	101.00	Redeemable at par in 1994. Convertible at \$82 1/2 per share, at 7.98% premium. Fees 24%.
Toho	\$ 20	1992	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.
Tokyo Construction	\$70	1992	3 1/4	100	100.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 714.30 yen per share and at 143.90 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Tokyo Hotel Chain	\$ 70	1992	open	100	99.00	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/2% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 1.
Yamaha Motor	\$100	1992	3 1/4	100	97.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 861 yen per share and at 142.50 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.
Wyse Technology	\$ 75	2002	open	100	98.25	Semiannual coupon indicated at 5 1/2% to 6 1/2%. Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at an expected 18 to 22% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.

PICKENS: Modus Operandi the Same but Takeover Targets Are Changing

(Continued from first finance page) said, "there are no longer any cheap stocks available."

"There's not as much money to be made in the oil industry anymore," said Michael Jensen, a professor at Harvard Business School and the University of Rochester who has been a confidant of Mr. Pickens.

Mr. Pickens first ventured outside the oil industry in a limited fashion last year, when he bought a small stake in Burlington Northern Inc., which has both petroleum and transportation interests.

But he later sold those shares without making a challenge to the company's management, and Mr. Pickens kept a low business profile for most of the first half of this year, spending part of the time promoting his autobiography, "Boone."

Mr. Pickens resurfaced in late July, when it was revealed that he led a group of investors that held a small stake in Boeing and was seeking permission from federal regulators to purchase up to 15 percent of the aircraft maker.

It was Mr. Pickens's first major move outside the oil business, and it caused a sensation that even Mr. Pickens is said to have described as a "violent overreaction." Boeing stock soared, the company's management implemented anti-takeover measures, and the state of Washington passed a new law making it all but impossible to take over the company, which is based in Seattle.

The fury proved one thing: even outside the oil industry, Mr. Pickens's interest in a company can move markets. Boeing stock went up \$7.25 just the day after Mr. Pickens's ownership was disclosed.

Mr. Schwert said, "The threat of that action taking place causes a reaction on the upside, and he can take advantage of that."

While it is not known what Mr. Pickens has done with his Boeing stock, some analysts believe he has sold it at a nice profit.

Mr. Pickens's next target was Singer, the former sewing machine company now involved in a variety of defense electronics fields.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Pickens filed documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that he and a group of investors had bought 4.4 percent of Singer and were considering increasing their holding to 15 percent.

Singer reacted more quietly than Boeing, but just as effectively. It shifted its corporate headquarters from Connecticut to New Jersey to

take advantage of that state's strict anti-takeover laws.

Next up was Newmont Mining. Mr. Pickens announced Aug. 13 that he and a group of partners had purchased 9.1 percent of Newmont's stock — since increased to 9.95 percent — and were interested in acquiring more, perhaps through a tender offer to take over the company.

Analysts took this action more seriously than Boeing and Singer, in part because of the dollars involved. The \$379 million Mr. Pickens's group invested in Newmont dwarfs his investment in the previous two companies.

Mr. Pickens's announcement of the Newmont stake contained his usual statements about seeking to improve shareholder value by forcing changes in Newmont that will improve its stock price.

Yet analysts say that, unlike Boeing, Singer and most of Mr. Pickens's other targets, Newmont's stock is not that undervalued.

In the past, Mr. Pickens has gone after companies whose stock was trading at a fraction of the book value of the company's assets. But Mr. Siedenberg says Newmont's asset value is around \$100 a share, while its stock is trading for slightly less than \$80, and has not risen much since Mr. Pickens's announcement.

"Pickens is reputed to have indicated that this is another example of an undervalued situation," Mr. Siedenberg said. "It really isn't."

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Taiwanese Ask U.S. to Let Currency Stabilize

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwanese business leaders have drafted a letter to President Ronald Reagan appealing for an end to U.S. pressure for appreciation of the Taiwanese currency, arguing that it could destroy the island's economy.

The Development Council for Taiwan-U.S. Fair Trade, a coalition of about 200 trade and industrial associations, will give the letter to Washington's unofficial embassy in Taiwan this week to forward to Mr. Reagan, a spokesman said.

The Taiwan dollar has risen by almost 30 percent against the U.S. dollar since September 1985. Washington has been pressing for a stronger Taiwanese currency to help reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit with the island. The deficit widened to \$9.4 billion in the first seven months of this year from \$7.5 billion in the comparable period of 1986.

On Friday, the Taiwanese currency rose one Taiwan cent against the U.S. dollar to close at 30.09 dollars.

The letter noted that many U.S. companies were using cheap labor in Taiwan to produce for the U.S. market.

A rising Taiwan dollar will drive the companies elsewhere, the businessmen warned, hurting Taiwan's economy and having little impact on the U.S. trade deficit.

"Rather than reducing the trade gap," the letter said, "it would almost certainly lead to the disintegration of Taiwan's economic structure and be harmful to the interests of American consumers."

The Taiwanese government has pledged to defend an exchange rate of 30 Taiwanese dollars to one U.S. dollar, saying that the island needs time to assess the impact of the currency's recent appreciation on the island's exports.

The Taiwanese central bank boosted the currency to that level early this month in hopes of averting U.S. trade retaliation.

In a similar effort in July, Taiwanese officials sent a team of officials to the United States to buy \$4.35 billion of goods.

Pöhl Cites Purchase of Low-Cost Dollars
HAMBURG, West Germany — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, estimated that central banks had bought up to \$70 billion in U.S. dollars between the end of 1986 and May of this year.

The central banks used the intervention to increase their currency reserves with relatively cheap dollars, he said in an interview in the news magazine Der Spiegel. Mr. Pöhl said he expected currency movements in the next eight years to be less volatile than they were in the past eight.

Many Countries Producing Above Quota

Volume in thousands of barrels per day.

OPEC country	Current quota	Current crude production
Saudi Arabia	4,343	4,500
Iran	2,369	2,800
Iraq	1,540	2,100
Kuwait	996	1,500
United Arab Emirates	948	1,500
Qatar	299	450
Neutral Zone	N.A.	420
Venezuela	1,571	1,800
Nigeria	1,301	1,350
Indonesia	1,190	1,250
Libya	998	1,100
Algeria	867	670
Gabon	159	160
Ecuador	221	120

N.A. Not Applicable

Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

The New York Times

Venezuelan Warns OPEC About Quota Violations

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela's energy minister said he is confident about OPEC's ability to stabilize oil prices but warned about possible violations of production quotas by the oil cartel's members.

The official, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, said, "I think we can be optimistic but we cannot say that we have completely dominated the potential dangers that exist in the market."

Oil prices fluctuated around \$19 a barrel last week, slipping from higher levels after the Middle East Economic Survey reported that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was breaking its production ceiling of 16.6 million barrels a day by as much as 3 million barrels.

Ribwaru Lukman, Nigeria's oil minister and the OPEC president, put the figure at 1 million to 1.2 million barrels. He said there would have to be concrete evidence of quota violations by member states before steps could be taken against them.

Mr. Hernandez said, "There are always potential dangers, especially from possible overproduction. Now those dangers have materialized." Mr. Hernandez and other OPEC representative are scheduled to meet in Vienna Sept. 10 to discuss production quotas.

Kuwait Says It Bought North Sea Oil To Stay Within OPEC Output Limit

Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait is buying North Sea crude oil for its European refineries, a senior industry official was quoted Sunday as saying.

Mansour al-Furahi, executive assistant managing director for supply at state-run Kuwait Petroleum Corp., told the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA that the company was buying about 120,000 barrels per day of North Sea oil for its refineries in the Netherlands and Denmark.

KPC is the umbrella organization that runs Kuwait's oil industry. "Kuwait is able to supply the corporation with this quantity instead of buying it from the North Sea or elsewhere," Mr. Furahi said, "but it rejects that so as not to exceed its production quota."

Reported overproduction by some OPEC countries has depressed world oil prices to about \$18 a barrel from more than \$30 early this month for Britain's North Sea Brent.

Kodak Asked University To Bar Fuji Employee

By Lee A. Daniels

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like many American corporate giants, the Eastman Kodak Co. battles its Japanese competitors in whatever marketplace they meet. This summer, Kodak took the fight to an unusual arena — the university campus.

Professing concern that an employee of its most intense rival, the Fuji Photo Film Co., would be sharing graduate business school classes at the University of Rochester with its own employees, Kodak went so far as to persuade the university to rescind its acceptance of the Japanese student.

It was an unusual show of corporate influence despite the long, close relationship between American business and U.S. business schools.

And it was particularly striking because the William E. Simon School of Business at the university is known for its free-market principles, which advocate a minimum of regulatory constraint.

The student, Tsuneo Sakai, is part of this year's contingent of employees sent by Japanese corporations to business schools in the United States to learn more about American business principles and practices. He was admitted to the Simon School for its two-year master's degree program beginning this fall.

Kodak, which is based in Rochester, routinely sends scores of its employees to the same school for business degrees. But it apparently became alarmed when it learned of the proposed admission of the Fuji employee, especially because of his work in the company's new-products division.

In a statement Friday, Kodak said that it acted out of concern that its senior and mid-level managers attending the Simon School "would feel inhibited in discussions and/or reviewing case studies for fear of revealing proprietary information."

But it maintained it did not threaten or force Simon officials to reconsider their admissions decision.

For its part, the Simon School helped to place Mr. Sakai in the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

One prominent economist said he worried that publicity about the incident could create further ill will and be particularly controversial in Japan, where there is a keen sensitivity about being the target of what is seen as chauvinistic American criticism.

Edward Lincoln, a research associate and expert on Japan at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said, "It's certainly true that

American businesses have been disturbed by the large number of Japanese nationals in American business schools and American scientific research programs.

"But," he added, "I think there's a zero chance that any good business school would tailor its admissions policies to suit them."

Mr. Lincoln said that the situation in Rochester underscored the fact that American business schools are unavoidably part of the arena in which competition between the two countries is played out.

"This is a situation one has to be ambivalent about," Mr. Lincoln said. "On the one hand, I believe that anybody who can qualify for admission ought to be admitted."

"But on the other hand," he said, "no one should be so naive as to think that Japanese companies are sending employees to American business schools solely to broaden their intellectual horizons."

Officials of Fuji could not be reached for comment.

Russell Palmer, dean of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, who stressed that he was speaking generally, and he had heard "some supposed misrepresentation about the growing number of Japanese students at American business schools."

Roughly 20 percent of the Wharton School's 1,450 candidates are from abroad. He said that the 200 Japanese nationals form the largest contingent from abroad.

Mr. Palmer asserted, however, that "I don't see how a business school such as ours could get into trying to sort out all the potential conflicts that can arise in a business school student body."

He added, "We have people here, too, from American companies that are competing against each other."

French Consumer Prices

Agence France Press

PARIS — Consumer prices in France are likely to rise a little over 3 percent for 1987, following a 2.1 percent increase in 1986, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said Sunday. Inflation stood at 2.4 percent over the first seven months of the year.



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13th July, 1987

U.S. Textile Quotas Hurt Bangladesh's Effort to Expand Its Best Market, Create Others

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Impoverished Bangladesh has rapidly expanded its textile exports over the past few years only to draw protests from the United States, its major market.

In talks with U.S. textile negotiators here in late July, Bangladesh officials argued that their country — among the poorest in the world with average per capita income of \$150 a year — needs to increase apparel exports to speed development that will lift it from the morass of poverty.

Bangladesh's textile exports started from a low base: Its 1983 shipments to the United States of 2.1 million garments ranked it far below the major clothing suppliers of the world — Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and South Korea — which together hold 65 percent of the U.S. import market.

As a result, even though its clothing exports have grown more than 135 percent a year since 1983, its overseas sales total just \$170 million in 1985 compared to \$3.6 billion for Hong Kong, \$3.4 billion for Korea, \$3 billion for Taiwan and \$2 billion for China.

Nonetheless, during the first half of this year,

Bangladesh emerged as the sixth-largest supplier of clothing to the United States, shipping 50 million garments to the United States.

But its success proved to be a mixed blessing for Bangladesh. Although its sales amounted to just 3 percent of all U.S. apparel imports during that period, the rapid growth attracted the attention of members from the domestic industry and U.S. textile negotiators.

Ronald Sorini, deputy textile negotiator for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, said, "We never saw those rapid increases here before except in the case of China" a few years ago.

Bangladesh's clash with U.S. quota limits illustrates the global conflict between the industrialized nations of Europe, the United States and Japan, which have domestic textile and clothing industries that they are trying to protect, and the low-wage nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America that want to increase their overseas textile and apparel sales.

U.S. negotiators are under added pressure from domestic manufacturers and their allies in organized labor, who are pressing a quota bill that would limit import growth in 185 categories of textiles and clothing to 1 percent a year

for 10 years. The bill, which President Ronald Reagan has promised to veto, is likely to come up in the House soon after Congress returns from its summer recess.

Poor countries like Bangladesh, however, see the emergence of an export-oriented textile and apparel industry as a major step out of poverty because it could start an industrialization process that could lead to greater development.

This is the road followed by the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific Rim — Tai-

wan, South Korea and Hong Kong — that have become the development models for poorer Third World countries because of their success in shifting into more sophisticated manufacturing such as steel, autos and consumer electronics.

These countries, in fact, played a role in starting the textile industry in Bangladesh. As the textile quotas on their home countries be-

came filled and further U.S., European and Japanese restrictions loomed, clothing manufacturers in those countries began looking to new low-wage areas to locate factories.

The Far Eastern investors went first to Sri Lanka and then to the tiny island nation of the Maldives, also in South Asia. When the United States placed those countries' exports under quotas, the investors moved to Bangladesh.

They were accompanied by American buyers

Chittagong, where most of the factories are located.

Commerce Secretary A.B.M. Ghulam Mostafa recalled that the foreign teachers were amazed at how easily the new workers took to the new trade. But weaving is a long and honorable tradition among women in Bangladesh, which produces some of the finest handmade textile products in Asia.

When Bangladesh was part of British India, the English colonialists broke the fingers of women there to stop them from weaving cloth and to force the people to buy products from the English mills.

Now, Mr. Mostafa said, Bangladesh's clothing industry is largely locally owned, financed by the savings of retired army officers, university professors and civil servants, and consists of some 600 factories employing about 200,000 workers who earn less than \$50 a month.

The clothing factories, furthermore, now produce more complex garments, exporting products in 35 categories.

"What is more important," Mr. Mostafa said, is that "this has the potential of giving birth to other industries," such as making the

buttons, cardboard stiffeners, thread, fasteners and fabrics needed to make clothing.

The increase in clothing exports comes as Bangladesh's traditional products — animal hides and skins, jute and tea — are not selling well in international markets.

As a result of its spurt in clothing sales, Bangladesh had \$1 billion in export earnings in the fiscal year that ended last June, 24 percent above the 1986 level.

But Herman Starobin, research director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, takes issue with the program of boosting development through clothing exports.

Mr. Starobin said the Bangladesh factory owners were being "ripped off" by Western buyers, who pay as little as \$2.25 for a shirt they then sell in the United States for \$16. The factory owners, in turn, exploit the workers with low wages and substandard working conditions, he said.

U.S. negotiators are faced with trying to balance special treatment for newcomers, such as Bangladesh, with being fair to traditional suppliers. Some of those nations, such as Thailand, already have lost a share of their market to Bangladesh.

U.S. negotiators are faced with trying to balance special treatment for newcomers, such as Bangladesh, with being fair to traditional suppliers.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

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The Diplomatic Play

Michel Polac presiding at a session of his television program "Droit de Réponse."

that because so many institutions don't work democracy itself is a fault, useful in that for the first time these institutions have been

"Now they have become subjects of conversation. I am not claiming that much has changed

but at least people are talking about what's wrong. That is a little progress."

French television is remarkable
hidebound: Polac's program, like
it or not, stirs the air. "Televisio
is the opiate of the people and
now I like to make it a tonic" b

"My second aim, which is im-

possible, is for a truth, transparency, *glasnost*. I think all societies need transparency and so for me television should be a mirror.

More a mirror than a call to action. I don't think we have much power to change things or to win justice. Just being a mirror isn't

bad."

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[illegible]

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